

# Food fight! Del Monte firm wins



Photo by Mark Richards

Del Monte is in, PFM is out.

## 11 candidates

# Provost to be named soon

by Roger Cruzen

The choice of candidates for university provost has been narrowed to 11, including four from SF State.

The SF State candidates are Larry Ianni, acting provost; William Evraiff, professor and chair of the Counseling Department; Raymond C. Miller, pro-

Candidate biographies  
—see page 10

fessor of social science and chair of the Division of Cross-Disciplinary Programs in the Behavioral and Social Sciences; and Curtis C. Aller, economics professor and director of the Employment Studies program.

The provost is responsible for curriculum and faculty development and acts as president in SF State President Paul Romberg's absence.

Romberg will meet with the Provost Search Committee April 16 to trim the list to three or four candidates. The final decision will be made in about a month.

The eight-member committee, formed in October and appointed by Romberg and a vote of the faculty, reviewed about 170 applications. Each of the 11 semifinalists has met with the Executive Committee of the Academic Senate and with members of the search committee. James Kelley, dean of science, chaired the committee. Evraiff, who has been at SF State for 16 years, said the interview process

was the most extensive one he had ever seen.

Wine and cheese parties were held for department chairs and deans to meet the seven off-campus candidates.

Similar meetings with SF State faculty, sans wine and cheese, have also been held. Attendance at these functions averaged only two or three people, said Kelley.

Attendance at the wine and cheese parties has averaged 20 to 30 people, Kelley said, adding that low attendance at the faculty functions might stem from the faculty's lack of familiarity with the provost selection process.

There were no such meetings with faculty and low-level administrators for the four SF State candidates, however. Kelley said these candidates are already well-known around campus.

"We've tried to provide the same opportunity for exposure and interviews for all of the candidates," said Kelley, "but when the outsiders come here and they're only here for a day or two, we have to pack everything into a limited amount of time. We wear them out."

The committee wants "to find a person who can provide strong academic leadership," said Kelley. "We are looking for a scholar with a wide reputation. All of the candidates (the 11 finalists) are nationally known."

Said Acting Provost Ianni, "My chances of being picked are about as good as the Giants winning the National League Western Division."

## PFM leaves Dining Center May 31

by Betsy Lewis  
Administrative Affairs Writer

Service Systems Corporation, a subsidiary of Del Monte, won a three-year contract Tuesday to take over dorm food service operations at SF State's Dining Center.

The company was chosen by a 10-member selection committee. It will take over the Dining Center June 1, replacing Professional Food Management (PFM), whose contract expires the day before.

Approved by Konnilyn Feig, vice president for administration, the selection ended 15 weeks of deliberation.

The four final contenders were Service Systems, PFM, Saga Corporation and Automated Retailers of America (ARA).

Director of Housing Don Finlayson, who chaired the selection committee, said one requirement the competing firms had to meet was providing a minimum \$42,000 from sales to cover maintenance and overhead costs paid for by the housing office.

Since housing operations are not supported by student fees in the CSUC system, Finlayson said the contracted food service company must provide the minimum figure to keep housing operations going.

Service Systems agreed to hand over anything made over 1½ percent of their gross profit, after taxes, to the university. The money will go into the dormitory revenue fund account to meet housing operation costs and improvements.

"Cost figures are broken down into each separate service the company agrees to provide. That's how each of the companies were evaluated," Finlayson said.

"We feel Service Systems will provide the best food service for the residents here."

The four competing firms were evaluated by the committee in 10

main areas, ranging from menu prices and food preparation to management and customer relations. Each firm gave a two-hour presentation to committee members.

One change Service Systems will make is a computerized meal purchase system that does away with the present "scrip" system.

Students now buy one of three meal plans and are issued books of scrip with stubs used to buy the food. Under the new system, students will be issued a photo ID card stating which plan they bought. Meal prices

—see PFM, page 10

# PHOENIX

Volume 23, Number 10

Thursday, March 29, 1979

San Francisco State University

## Trustees tough on unions

by T. L. Vau Dell  
Education Writer

Long Beach — The CSUC Board of Trustees yesterday made it more difficult for teachers' union representatives to visit the 18 CSUC campuses where they do not work.

The action comes two months before a new state law takes effect allowing collective bargaining on CSUC campuses. Vigorous recruitment campaigns by several unions are now under way throughout the state.

The board also had a plan to meet Gov. Jerry Brown's lean 1979-80 CSUC budget amid a legislative analyst's call for even more stringent educational cutbacks.

In regulating union activities on the system's campuses, the board took advantage of a clause in the collective bargaining law permitting employers

to restrict union activities during business hours.

Under the new policy, union representatives must notify the CSUC Chancellor's Office of their intentions to represent college employees and tell individual colleges of plans to visit campuses.

The policy also controls the use of campus equipment and telephones for union business and designated conditions for soliciting membership on campuses and publishing notices of union events.

Representatives from several unions protested the new regulations during a three-hour meeting of the board's Faculty Affairs Committee Tuesday and again when the board adopted the policy Wednesday.

"They're trying to fight us with everything they've got," said John Affolter, SF State equipment technician

and an officer of the campus chapter of the California State Employees Association. Regarding the rule calling for advance notification of union visits to campuses, he said, "I'm going to formally file every grievance then find out later if the employee has a serious gripe. It seems ridiculous."

Echoing that sentiment was Mario D'Angeli, SF State chapter president of United Professors of California, which represents 4,000 CSUC faculty.

Reached at home late last night, D'Angeli said he hadn't heard of the board's actions. Of the new policy, he said, "They seem kind of ridiculous."

Highlights of the policy include:  
\* Union business on campus must be conducted during non-working hours, which could be a particularly tough condition because colleges have day and night classes.

\* Display and distribution of union

material may be made only at designated points and only after a copy has been submitted to the campus president.

\* Campus equipment, including telephones, may not be used for union business. The policy allows union notices to be sent through the campus mail system, however.

\* Each employee organization desiring to represent campus employees must first identify its principal officers and persons authorized to represent campus employees.

Unions violating the regulations may be denied further campus access.

In other action, the board heard a plan to trim \$14 million from the CSUC budget. Huge bites would be taken out of instructional programs and staffing, library book purchases

—TRUSTEES, page 10



Photo by Michael Tharin

Good news for Parkmerced residents means fewer parking places for students.

## After May 1, take the Muni

by Hamilton Leong

The good news for some 13,000 students commuting to SF State by car is that the one-hour parking limit in Parkmerced will soon be extended to two hours.

The bad news is that finding a parking space will be harder for two reasons:

A preferential parking program will exempt Parkmerced residents from any time limitation, and a two-hour limit for commuters will tie up more parking spaces at any given time during the day.

Both changes take effect May 1. Non-resident parking will be limited to two hours between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., Monday through Friday. Parkmerced

residents may apply for a parking permit which will allow them to park all day on the streets. This program is similar to the preferential parking started in North Beach a year ago.

The area affected here extends from 19th Avenue to Lake Merced Boulevard and includes most streets south of Holloway Avenue to the Daly City border. Three years of petitioning

by neighborhood residents sparked the program.

An October 1977 study showed 81 percent of the cars parked during the day in Parkmerced belonged to commuters. There are 1,459 legal parking spaces in the area.

"Given the tremendous pressure

—see PARKING, page 11

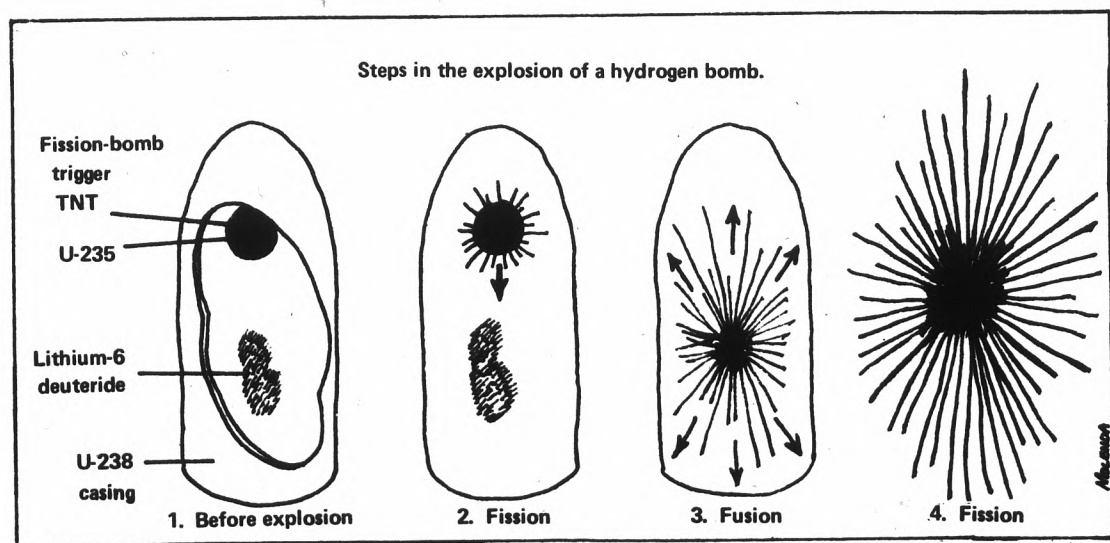


Illustration from article by Dr. Edward Teller in Encyclopedia Americana. Theodore A. Postol of Massachusetts Institute of Technology said facts in article were quite similar to those in one blocked from publication in the Progressive.

## Can you keep a secret?

by Judy Wasserman  
Science Writer

It's like a scene out of the once-popular television program, "I've Got a Secret." Only the man with the secret says it's no secret.

Howard Morland, a freelance writer and former Air Force pilot, drew plans for a hydrogen bomb from materials he says were in the public domain. It took him six months of research.

Progressive, a monthly magazine, was going to publish the article in its May issue, but has been forbidden to do so by the courts.

The magazine asked an MIT physics graduate student for his opinion on the article. A friend of his alerted the

Energy Department. At this point the Progressive sent the Energy Department their final draft of the H-bomb article. The Department of Justice decided to go to court to try and restrain the article's publication.

Judge Robert W. Warren in Milwaukee then issued a preliminary injunction to stop publication, for "national security" reasons.

It is the Department of Justice's contention that the article contains detailed secrets of hydrogen weapons design, which are restricted data under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

Progressive editor Erwin Knoll charges the magazine's right to freedom of speech is being whittled away bit by bit.

Library shelves, however, contain a

wealth of information explaining the working mechanisms of the H-bomb. In 1946 Hans Thirring, an Austrian physicist, published a book on atomic energy containing a chapter discussing a "superbomb" design.

Majority Report, a New York-based women's advocate magazine, published an article last summer reportedly containing data similar to that found in the Progressive article.

So what is it about this particular article that is causing so much commotion?

Harry Reynolds, a Lawrence Livermore Laboratory physicist in the nuclear weapons division, said the article "does contain classified material."

—see BOMB, page 11



# TVC meets the 'invisible man'

by Bill Miller

The tall man in the pale green suit stood waiting in the concrete expanse of Studio One.

The familiar pipe was planted firmly in his mouth, and he drew on it sedately. A small cluster of students from the campus Television Center gathered around him.

In the middle of the Creative Arts Building basement was a well-lit, circular stage, barely wide enough to fit its two chairs. Three television crews

deployed their cameras in strategic angles around it.

Paul Romberg looked at this, drew again on his pipe, and turned his attention to the student standing before him.

"We'll be ready in one minute," she said. Romberg smiled patiently.

Upstairs, peering through control room windows, was Don Scoble, director of University Relations. Another group of technicians readied the show — their second shot at interviewing the elusive university president. The first time, about three weeks ago, technical problems forced TVC to cancel.

Few, if any, SF State students know who Paul Romberg is or what he is about. That isn't surprising. The president does not like to be interviewed, especially by campus media.

Six years ago, when he took office following S.I. Hayakawa, he was interviewed on videotape by TVC. There was a brief press conference in April 1974, and the second TVC interview last Thursday.

Since 1973 Romberg has granted two "interviews" about himself to the campus press: one to *Phoenix* and one to the old *Zenger's* in spring 1978.

*Zenger's* reporters Chris Piper and

Kenneth Perlmutter said they were told by Romberg aides they would have "time for a full interview." By request, they submitted a wide-ranging list of questions to the president's office two days in advance.

"It got rather confused," Piper recalled. "Twenty minutes before the interview, they told us Romberg would only talk about his trip to Egypt."

The interview lasted less than 30 minutes. Frustrated, Piper wrote an opinionated article that wound up on the editorial page.

*Phoenix* also tried for a formal interview but was told the president was "too busy to talk." Instead, reporter Dick Thompson was allowed to follow Romberg in and out of meetings for a day.

Before the TVC show last week, a *Phoenix* reporter asked the president directly if he would consent to an interview this semester.

"That depends on what kind of an interview it is," Romberg said, his voice suddenly strained. "How accurately you quote it."

Scoble said Romberg manages to be interviewed "once or twice a year," and added, "Often there are a few more requests than we can handle."

Said Scoble, "It's a question of priorities. The president has so many demands on his time, he cannot be constantly talking to the press."

In the 28-minute taped TVC interview — it will be aired April 5 at 12:14 p.m. in the Student Union — Romberg talked about changing the university's "negative image" and berated the campus media for failing to promote "the positive things at SF State."

Speaking just one day after the 10th anniversary of the end of the student strike, Romberg said there were problems after Hayakawa, but stressed they are all being resolved.

"There was a time when this was a very divided campus," he said. "I inherited some controversy, a little lack of leadership. I think this is all turned



Photo by Mark Richards

President Paul Romberg materialized for a rare interview last week.

around, that we now know where our goals are.

"The change is coming about rapidly. We have a Student Union. (Before) we would see students standing in the rain, trying to converse. This bothered me very much."

"We had no place for faculty to sit and talk together. Now we have the University Club. These are positive things, and only positive things are happening."

Asked about his "low profile" by interviewer Jan Supar, Romberg replied: "I am very available to the campus — far more so than Hayakawa was."

He was referring to SF State faculty and administrators, not students.

"I don't believe that I can accom-

plish as much for the university by just being continuously available for television, for radio, for the weekly news media. I have too much that I am trying to do. And I think the accomplishments that we are making speak well for that."

Romberg said it was important to promote the university, from its "quality program of education" and "marvelous faculty" to its noted symphony and theater arts.

"The local media can do a lot more than they do to talk about the positive things at SF State. I am always amazed that I learn less on campus than I do off campus."

As for his hopes for the future, he said: "My greatest hopes and aspirations are to continue to be a leader."

## this week

today, 3/29

Students for Alternatives to Nuclear Energy, the only SANE group on campus, is sponsoring a rally from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. in front of the Student Union. Energy exhibits will be on display and the Lounge Lizards will supply rock 'n' roll.

Catch the game plan for the working class in "Class Struggle Strategy for the Labor Movement." A forum sponsored by the Spartacus Youth League at noon, Student Union B-116. Free.

friday, 3/30

Wondering why you're still getting gouged by your landlord? Find out in a Marxist analysis of the San Francisco housing crisis. Sponsored by Union for Radical Political Economics at noon, Student Union B-112. Free.

If you feel the troublesome twangs of tension, attend a stress reduction clinic in the Health Center at 10 a.m. and save your fingernails.

april fool's

Participate in a no-nukes jamboree presented by the plutonium players on April 1 — the day of all fools. Featured are the Swami from Miami, Joe Carcinogenni and

the Cheap Suit Serenaders. Proceeds go to the UC Weapons Lab Conversion Project. Come as a clown, a fool and/or as you are to the Temple Beautiful Theater, 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$4.50 in advance, \$5.50 at door.

monday, 4/2

Meet a wild and crazy writer who contributes to National Lampoon magazine and who was partially responsible for the script of "Animal House." He's on campus tonight at 8 p.m. at the Gym (where else?). Tickets are \$1 for students and \$2 general, to see writer Chris Miller.

A two-day Health Fair, sponsored by KRON television station, will be held in the Barbary Coast with screenings and exhibits all concerned with keeping healthy. Both days, 10 a.m. — 4 p.m.

wednesday, 4/4

Reading and writing and arithmetic. Don't it sometimes make you sick? There's sanctuary coming quick. So stick.

The Poetry Center is sponsoring a poetry-reading with poets May Sartori from Maine and Margaret Daner from Chicago. Reading begins at 3 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

## california report

### Final exams for \$25 — sociology student busted

Berkeley — A UC Berkeley senior has been arraigned on charges of attempting to sell copies of final examinations to be used by the university's School of Business Administration.

Quincy G. Fassetto, a 21-year-old sociology major, was arrested last week and booked into the Berkeley jail after police found six copies of final examinations in his Oakland apartment.

Fassetto tried to sell copies of the exams to students for \$25 each, according to UC Berkeley police.

The students notified the dean of the School of Business Administration, who in turn alerted police.

Police said there may be more arrests coming in the case.

### Prescription pot coming

Sacramento — A bill to allow limited use of marijuana in the treatment of cancer and glaucoma was approved by a 30-5 vote in the Senate last week.

Under the bill, a four-year pilot program would be set up by the Attorney General's Office, under which selected doctors could administer marijuana to ease the nausea of chemotherapy and reduce the eye pressure of glaucoma. A marijuana prescription would only be administered in special situations where conventional treatments had failed to help seriously ill patients.

Bill supporters argued the state had no right to withhold that benefit which helps to ease the suffering of cancer patients.

Critics claimed the bill will give counterculture doctors easy access to pot and said tests should be done on animals before passing the bill.

Author by Robert Presley, D-Riverside, the bill is on its way to the Assembly, where the Ways and Means Committee approved a similar bill by Assemblyman Herchel Rosenthal, D-Los Angeles, in an 11-6 vote.

### Weapons labs defended

Los Angeles — Though pressured by various groups to sever its ties with Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos nuclear laboratories, UC was praised for its part in nuclear weapon production by the Regents' Scientific Advisory Committee last Thursday.

Orson Anderson, chairman of the committee, said there may be a loss of quality in weapons production if UC loses its \$3.5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to manage the two labs.

Anti-nuclear groups opposed to the ties are asking UC to end its affiliation with the labs or convert them to non-military nuclear research.

The two labs have designed every U.S. nuclear weapon produced since World War II.

UC President David Saxon said national security would be threatened if the university pulled out of production but did not say why UC's security would be better than the government's or a private corporation's.

### Mouthing off at the foam

Fresno — The sale of beer at Fresno State is being delayed by formal protests by faculty members and private citizens.

Seven protests have been filed with the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Some of the objections included claims that the sale of beer on campus would hinder learning, increase the probability of accidents in labora-

tories and with agricultural machinery, cause an intensification of conflicts between groups (especially minorities and foreign students), and lead to increased problems in the classroom.

Another protest was filed on behalf of the Fresno Association of Evangelicals. Filed by the pastor of the largest church here, it claimed beer on campus would aggravate existing law enforcement problems as well as create new ones.

Public hearings will be held on the complaints.

### Regents fight records law

Berkeley — UC Regents are challenging a new state law that allows non-tenured instructors to read personal evaluations made of them by their colleagues.

The regents say the law is an unconstitutional invasion of university autonomy by the state. UC President David Saxon has asked all departments affected by the law not to comply until it is tested in court.

The law went into effect Jan. 1 and pertains only to evaluations made after that date.

Richard Labunski of the UC Santa Barbara Student Body President's Council said instructors and graduate students "should be able to challenge the comments that professors have made about them" in the files, especially when a promotion is at stake.

The President's Council and the UC Student Lobby supported the bill.

### Student lobby funds up

San Diego — Student lobbying is the name of the game and the Associated Students at San Diego State have put up \$18,000 to buy more.

The money will go to the California State Students Association, which lobbies the state Legislature and the CSUC Board of Trustees on behalf of 310,000 CSUC students.

The Fresno State student government started the ball rolling earlier this month with a \$3,000 donation, and CSSA lobbyist Craig Jones says more schools will contribute as word spreads.

Six other student governments in the 19-campus system say they may contribute, including SF State, where a motion to donate an undecided amount rests in the AS Legislature Finance Committee.

The trend results from CSSA's push for funds to hire a second full-time lobbyist and a full-time fund-raiser, who would solicit grants from corporations, unions, individuals and the government for CSSA and AS projects.

Jones says CSAA's lobbying priorities are systemwide budget cuts and the possibility of tuition, which he says pose the greatest threats to CSUC students.

### Cold storage saves books

Stanford — Stanford University's 45,000 library books that were flooded last November are slowly returning to the shelves after being freeze-dried by Lockheed Missiles and Space Corporation.

According to Sally Buchanan, the library's restoration specialist, most of the books will be reshelfed by October. Nearly 500 bound periodicals have already returned.

The freeze-dried books are now in a restoration room to absorb atmospheric moisture. Buchanan said only about three or four dozen books cannot be repaired or restored.

The total damage of approximately \$1,000 is only 10 percent of what was expected when a water main broke in the undergraduate library's basement.

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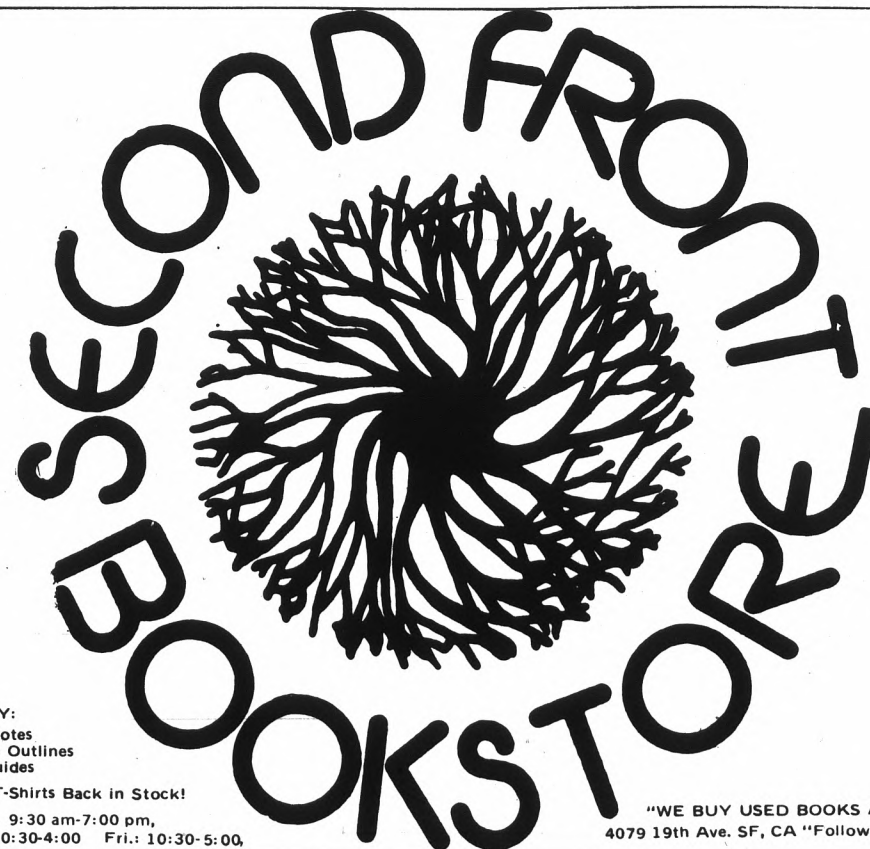
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# insight

## Campus architects: enough to drive you up the Union walls

by Tina Brickner

The Student Union leaks. The Humanities Building resembles a fortified wall. The Gym is too small, and if you're not careful, you might be hit by a door in the narrow halls of the BSS Building.

These are some of the architectural problems students must deal with in SF State's concrete jungle.

"It's not that the architectural design at SF State is so bad," says Fani Hansen, a San Francisco architect, "it's that until recently everything was so dull. There was no expression in the buildings and no color."

Hansen is responsible for the brown, beige and terra cotta color scheme being used on campus buildings. She believes color is important in a total architectural statement.

"When I chose the colors for the buildings at SF State," says Hansen, "I wanted vibrant colors — lively colors that would be a pleasing combination

and make the buildings on campus more three-dimensional for the student. Before, SF State was almost two-dimensional in its drabness. It was faceless. There was a very depressing quality about it."

Leo Young, former dean of humanities, believes the Humanities Building is more than simply depressing: it is inadequate as far as meeting the demands of present enrollment.

"Our Humanities Building," says Young, "looks like a high school bond issue that failed. Or perhaps it might have been designed by Siegfried and Maginot. They built a marvelous defensive line in World War II. This building has quite the same effect — all concrete with slits. All we would have to do is knock out the glass and stick out the machine guns."

Short-sighted planning is responsible for many of the inadequacies of the Humanities Building and the other structures in SF State's cement maze: the Library, the BSS Building and the Gym.

"The Business Building was a poor structure to start with," says Arthur Cunningham, dean of the School of Business. "It has very narrow classrooms and narrow halls. The halls are so narrow that it is quite possible to be hit in the face with a door when classes let out."

"We have no real facilities such as seminar rooms, but at least the windows open now. A number of them wouldn't open before, and the glass fell out if a person pushed on it."

State building codes of the 1950s didn't allow for much experimentation, but Hansen believes the real problem lies in the use of space within the structures.

"The trouble with HLL and many of the other older buildings on campus," says Hansen, "is that there is no variety of space within."

"I hope the university carries out its plans for remodeling the older buildings. That would create more flexible space."

Remodeling may be the only alternative for the HLL Building. In 1968, plans were drawn up for a multi-million dollar Humanities Building to include many of the amenities presently lacking.

"At one time," says Young, "there was hope for a completely new building. Then Gov. (Ronald) Reagan froze our capital in 1969 and now, after Proposition 13, there's not much chance of anything. We may be able to build an addition, but probably the existing space will be rearranged. I hope we do something. This is such a dreary building. It looks like Cell Block D."

The Library and the Gym are examples of small facilities that were enlarged without much success.

"Two additions were made to the original Library building," says Frank Schneider, library director. "And it just doesn't work as a total architectural concept."

If the Library seems confusing, that's because it is. "Articulation between the different areas is very difficult," says Schneider. "But the errors were made and we have to live with it."

Adding to the confusion is the absence of a functional lobby area in the Library.

"A lobby is very important," says Schneider. "We don't have a lobby here, we have a chute. The function of a lobby is to identify the building and inform the incoming patron as to which area offers what services."

"As it is, we have incoming traffic, exit traffic and traffic from the elevators converging on a single area. The result can be very chaotic."



Photo by Alan Stein



Photo by Alan Stein

The Gym was originally built for a maximum enrollment of 5,000 students. As that figure doubled and then tripled, various additions to the Gym were made to accommodate more students.

"Physical education has always been very popular here," says Victor York, associate dean of Recreation and Leisure Studies. "We just don't have enough gym space. As it is, we have the gymnasts sharing the main gym with the basketball team, and the weight training program is an embarrassment because of the small space we have for it."

"The building is sound — it isn't falling down," says York. "But it's a monster. There's practically more hall space than gymnasium."

The Student Union and the Health Center are the newest and most innovative structures on campus. The Student Union towers have long been a controversial subject since they are inaccessible to physically handicapped students, but for Lou Bauer, Student Union managing director, they pose a

maintenance problem. The roofs leak.

"Because of the Student Union's unique design," says Bauer, "we have a problem with leaks around the skylight system and along the seams in the tower roofs. It's virtually impossible to find all the leaks because they're very small. But this building does what it's supposed to do — it houses services needed by students and it's an imaginative structure. It's very sound in terms of energy consumption, too."

The Health Center was designed with input from all the people who work there.

"Buildings should be built for people," says Rick Kornowicz, Health Center health educator. "People shouldn't have to adapt themselves to a poorly designed building."

"This is one of the most unique buildings on the West Coast. It uses a minimum of heating and artificial lighting because of the central atrium area, which lets light radiate down all the hallways. Every office has a

window, too. Even though it's underground, you don't have a feeling of being shut off from the outside."

The Health Center was designed to eliminate most of the unpleasant stimuli usually associated with a doctor's office.

"If a student is sick," says Kornowicz, "the last thing he or she wants is depressing surroundings and medicinal smells. The area here is psychologically beneficial to the student. If all things associated with dread are removed — such as instruments — then the person feels better about seeing the doctor."

Hansen believes environmentally compatible structures such as the Health Center will be the future trend.

"Revitalization of the campus is very important to the growth of the school," says Hansen. "In view of our energy shortage, I think solar energy and natural lighting should be incorporated into more structural planning."

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# letters

## Save the seals

Editor:

On Monday, March 19, I had the extreme displeasure of reading Yvette DeAndreis' article concerning Greenpeace's campaign against harp sealing. These were my thoughts after reading the article:

First, it is most annoying to read someone's views on issues that they are totally ignorant about. Obviously, DeAndreis is not at all familiar with Greenpeace or the motives behind it. She is extremely uninformed if she thinks that Greenpeace does not support the movements for human development such as those she mentioned. The world is not working as one unit as yet; we must work separately right now. Does she know of one organization whose objectives are to solve every problem existing in the world today?

If we sit back on issues of species extinction, nuclear energy and environmental pollution, what kind of world will we leave for all those happy, non-abused children she spoke of? This is all part of a whole; you cannot improve one without improving the others!

It is true there are problems in determining the precise populations of harp seals, but is it not more intelligent to be cautious (not to mention humane), than to go on slaughtering blindly only to find that we've let it happen again?

Tom Hughes is now the executive vice president of the Ontario Humane Society. Last year he refused to discuss the issue of humane killing with a director of the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies and the president of the British Columbia branch of the SPCA. Hughes was then on the Newfoundland pro-sealing delegation. Had he listened, he would have heard there is widespread opposition to the seal hunt by humane groups in Canada.

As to Greenpeace's failure to stop sealing, I'm surprised to see DeAndreis is sufficiently conscious to notice that. But Greenpeace has succeeded in getting the governments of the United States, France, Italy and Great Britain to outlaw importation of the seal furs, and has magnified public outrage. Furthermore, how does she expect there

to be success when we still have fools like her sitting back and being self-righteous without doing a damned thing?

Greenpeace does not need your approval, Ms. DeAndreis. There are enough intelligent people behind it who see and understand the value of life on all levels.

I invite Ms. DeAndreis to come to a Greenpeace meeting on Wednesdays, at 3 p.m. in B119 in the Student Union and see what Greenpeace and caring are really like.

Sue Remedios  
Greenpeace

## Bird lovers?

Editor:

Your "backwards" article in the March 22, 1979 issue of the *Phoenix* was disgusting and repulsive. To glorify these merchant-parasites who subsist on the trade of rare and exotic birds — birds that have been kidnapped from their natural habitat to be sold to people who "love" these birds enough to imprison them for life to watch them die — was irresponsible journalism.

A more appropriate headline for the article would be:

"THE GREEN BIRD'S GOODBYE!"

Bruce Perez

## Greenpeace is OK

Editor:

How sad to open *Phoenix* and find Yvette DeAndreis' short-sighted and insensitive condemnation of the Greenpeace Foundation on the grounds that it helps animals when it should be helping people.

Sure, there are plenty of "people causes" — child abuse and rape — as she states, and lots of other ones as well. But man's delusion that only the concerns of man are worthwhile is a major cause of the woeful state of the planet on which he lives. DeAndreis should also remember that our humanity is not measured just in how we treat each other but in the way we treat our world and the species with whom we share it.

In addition to her disregard for the sanctity of life in all its forms,

DeAndreis has somehow conceived the strange notion that if a creature is not an endangered species then it is all right to kill it. And how she can come to the conclusion that succumbing to a massive blood loss after being clubbed on the head and then being skinned while still conscious is a "quick and painless" way to die and is as "humane as can be hoped for" is beyond all comprehension.

To say the time and energy and money spent by members of Greenpeace could be put to better use in aiding people can, of course, be turned around to say that the time and energy and money spent by the seal hunters and the governments that support them could be put to better use in aiding people.

DeAndreis seems to have picked Greenpeace at random — she could easily have chosen, and possibly will in the future, to attack the SPCA, the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, the Animal Protection League, the Cousteau Society and the Fund for Animals. Her time and energy, too, could be put to better use.

Paula Hoffman

## Keep the 55 mph

Editor:

The article in *Phoenix* demanding higher speed limits on the United States highways had the resounding tone of an opinion of a dumb kid.

An only 1-percent saving of gasoline consumption in a market sector that produces multiples of billions of barrels is an enormous quantity.

Furthermore, the reduction of speed limits on highways has been credited by state highway patrol officers and administrators as the primary cause of fewer fatalities. The effect of the reduced speed limit is more dramatically felt on secondary road systems where the legal limit was too high.

The analogy "prohibition" is not a relevant one.

Prohibition infringing on the individual rights of citizens; it was an abridgment of civil liberties, but only as alcohol consumption relates to an individual's decision to drink, not

when drinking becomes an infringement of non-drinkers' civil liberties (as in the case of drunk driving, public drunkenness and alcohol-related criminality).

The constitutional amendment which repealed Prohibition did nothing to cure the ills of society as a result of the abuse of alcohol.

The Bay Area has at least 100 agencies which are solely concerned with rehabilitation of alcoholics and the families.

The point about higher speed limits is this: With the environmental impact, the reduction of consumption of precious oil reserves, and savings of lives, what are the benefits of increased speeds? What individual is so important that he needs to get these at 70 mph? If the law is violated it does not make it a bad law.

The law prohibiting murder is violated, yet it is a law which is good and just, and a law which contributes to the solution of some of our main worries today is a good law.

To bring back the old law so we can get to the beach faster isn't much justification when we know that part of the cost will be carnage, senselessly spent fuel and more wreckage.

James G. Ligon Jr.

## Pure seals

Editor:

I don't know whether to consider Yvette DeAndreis shallow or stupid. To give her the benefit of the doubt, I'll suspend my judgment, but I'll always wonder.

Her column on the harp seals and Greenpeace shows a gross lack of sensitivity and an interspecies disrespect.

To refute a few of her statements: First, since Greenpeace has begun protesting the seal killings, worldwide attention has been focused on the hunt. With the focus have come many attempts to save the seals (including the offer to construct a fake-fur factory in Newfoundland to make the

hunts unnecessary).

Second, to say the saving of another species is unnecessary is the height of imprudence. Millions of species of animals, insects and plants were here long before us.

We have done a good job of annihilating many of them for the vanity of people-kind, making hats, coats, etc. for those who are quite rich and could do very well without them. Harp seal fur is used for the same purposes.

Third, to say the protesters could do better working in hospitals and convalescent homes is preposterous. If DeAndreis wants to get people to do those things she can mobilize the hangers-out on Market Street.

The world would be at a great loss without harp seals to remind us there is still innocence and purity left on the earth.

Sherry Simpson

## Clean up your AS

Editor:

Sometimes one wonders how the Associated Students ever get anything done.

More specifically, it was surprising to discover so much money from the AS fund is in the hands of so few people with so little concern.

This may seem like a harsh statement, but from observations made at the AS Finance Committee meeting Tuesday, March 20, the fate of thousands of dollars of AS money is in the wrong hands.

First of all, the meeting started late. In fact, at the time the meeting was scheduled to start, only one or two members were present. When finally the meeting did begin, there was barely the necessary quorum.

Most of the members had the remnants of lunch with them.

The meeting was unprofessional, with the members' manners resembling more of a high school classroom than a college financial planning center. People talked out of turn, and the attitude was, "I wish I was somewhere else."

There was very little discussion on each case. Some had just the token discussion (should we, or shouldn't we approve this). Few had members genuinely interested. The atmosphere was

one of "This isn't my money, so what."

As these criticisms are easily made, one must realize also that this is only college, not the "real world," and that we are unprofessionals.

But colleges are the breeding ground for future U.S. government leaders.

By attending this meeting, it makes one wonder whether democracy is really the right way to go. Let's just hope the "professionals" (U.S. government leaders) are more knowledgeable.

Nickie Earl

## Missed the story

Editor:

Do you know anything about the way these exotic birds are stripped from their homes, smuggled into the United States by way of Miami and Los Angeles, and sold to weak-egoed materialists? Apparently you do not.

I suggest you research your subject next time and worry more about the effects of your words and worry less about producing a "cute" feature story that your editor will view favorably. There is ample information available on this subject just down the hall from your newsroom. In the Geography Department, I suggest you contact George Treichel for information about bird smuggling. You might also view "The Business of Extinction," an excellent film on the subject that is available on campus.

Your story suggests that the capture, murder and sale of these animals is a proper form of human conduct. I disagree.

I sincerely hope your journalistic career goes belly up because of your callous disregard for journalistic principles.

The bird smugglers who own the stores mentioned in your story are no better than the slave traders of the early 18th century. I have visited their shops and found them to be concerned solely with profit. They will continue to engage in their heinous business as long as people continue to buy the birds. Articles such as yours encourage people to do just that.

Hopefully, someone will put you in a cage and sell you to someone on another planet.

Marc Francis



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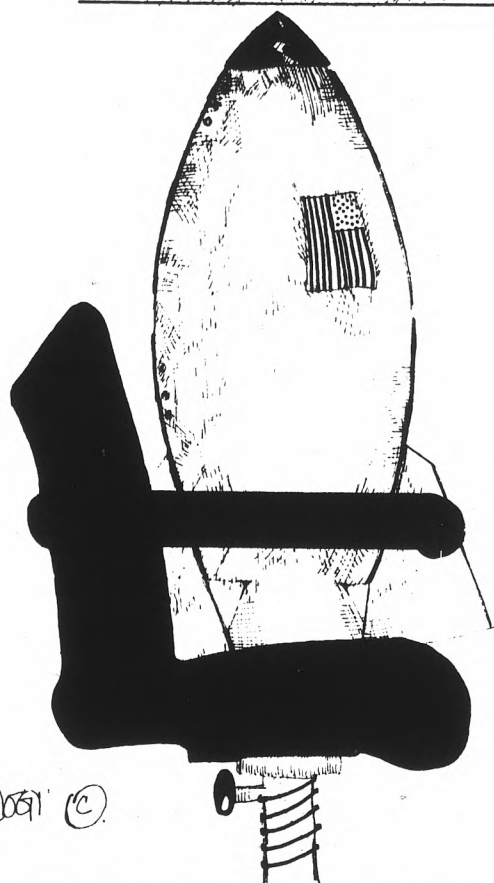
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## The 15-cent secret

How can you obtain the secrets of the hydrogen bomb? It's not hard. It only costs 15 cents. If you want to build the bomb, just go to SF State's J. Paul Leonard Library and get a copy of *Encyclopedia Americana*. Turn to page 654 of volume 14. Then photocopy the three-page article at the Library's Rapid Copy Service.

There you have it. A blueprint for destruction. A hydrogen bomb plan in five minutes. Unfortunately, *The Progressive*, an American magazine, ran into an inept judge and some ignorant Justice Department officials while trying to publish a similar article.

The Justice Department officials contend *The Progressive* article would reveal America's deepest secrets to hoarders of terrorists planning to kill entire populations. They also feel the article would give the secrets of the bomb to the likes of Uganda, Taiwan and South Korea.

Theodore Postol, an Illinois nuclear physicist who has read *The Progressive* article, disagreed with the Justice Department and filed an affidavit in the Milwaukee court that reviewed the case. In the affidavit he wrote, "The article contains no ideas or information which could not be readily concluded or obtained by any competent physicist after seeing the design prepared by Dr. Edward Teller for his article in the *Encyclopedia Americana*..."

In other words, if you want it you can get it.

On Monday, despite this testimony, the judge censored a magazine for the first time in history. His decision was based solely on grounds of national security.

Since the Justice Department and the judge in this case didn't do their homework, *The Progressive* must now appeal this decision to the Supreme Court.

We hope the court will do simple reading before setting a dangerous precedent that would weaken the First Amendment.

The Supreme Court and all you anarchists out there may get hydrogen bomb plans from the following sources:

- *Scientific American's* four-article series beginning in March 1950.
- *Majority Report* magazine, August 1978.
- *Encyclopedia Americana*, volume 14, page 654.

It's just not a secret anymore.

### PHOENIX Spring 1979

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Opinions of the *Phoenix* editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorial.

Editorials do not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

Letters from *Phoenix* readers will be printed on the basis of available space and must be signed by the author. However, names will be withheld upon request.

Research for some of the articles appearing in *Phoenix* is made possible by a grant from the Reader's Digest Foundation.



1978  
PRIZE-WINNING NEWSPAPER  
of the  
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PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

# opinion

Yvette DeAndreis

## Seeking equality in women's sports

Farrah Fawcett-Majors and Bella Abzug are sisters-under-the-skinned knees: both boast about their tomboy pasts.

So sex symbols and feminists alike feel free to embrace their former rough-and-tumble selves.

It has also been fashionable of late for women to jog and play tennis, preferably to keep trim.

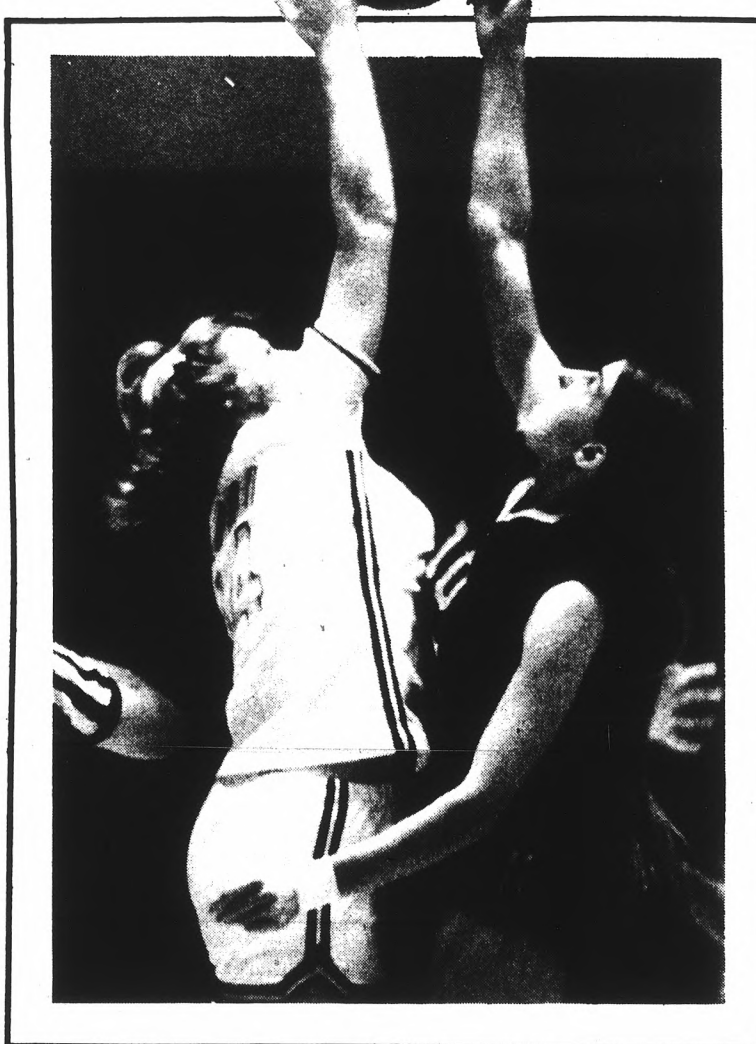
But though tomboys and tennis are "in," it is still not quite chic for le femme to have that itch to "kick ass" on the playing field. And until that day comes, the female athlete can never be truly equal with her male counterpart.

There is a reason to discuss this now. The final federal guidelines for Title IX will be announced on April 1, and it has been caught in a cross fire of controversy that will not cease until attitudes toward the female athlete change.

Title IX, for those of you who have been sitting on the sidelines, is part of the 1972 Education Amendment. It bars sex discrimination in any school programs or activities which receive federal funds and is implemented by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has protested that Title IX will force colleges to shell out big bucks for female athletic scholarships. For example, the 95 football scholarships permissible for men might have to be matched dollar for dollar by scholarships for women.

Since it is a potential \$1 million we are discussing here, the NCAA's shock is hardly surprising, as female athletes are not generally considered to be worth that much.



But there is at least one person who disagrees.

Marcia Federbush, an equal opportunity specialist for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, said in an interview with *Sprint* newsletter that:

"If young men are going to be taught that it is socially acceptable to win, lose, tackle hard, bang into each other, whether you value this or not, young women will be handicapped in their lives after college if you deny them the same educational experience."

Until there are more outspoken people like Federbush, the female athlete is not going to be considered much more than a marketing target for color-coordinated sportswear manufacturers.

The effect of respect for women's athletics has been demonstrated by UCLA Chancellor Charles Young.

While other colleges complained they didn't know how to put Title IX into effect, Young was as busy as a Bruin designing a five-year plan to upgrade women's sports.

This was in 1973, and the rewards are being reaped in heaps: In the past four years, UCLA women have won national championships in basketball, crew, softball, badminton, track and volleyball.

If the benefits are so obvious, why isn't every college following suit?

Because it is still not OK for women to hold up half of the sports sky.

The media has done a good job of seducing us into believing the woman athlete is acceptable; in reality, she has been pre-digested and spit out in a sanitized, sweat-free form.

After all, we know more about Dorothy Hamill's haircut than her training techniques, and there is still a boundary line between sports which are acceptably "feminine" and sports which are not.

A woman figure skates with impunity; join the ice hockey team and she skates on thin social ice.

Swimmers and gymnasts have full social approval; basketball players, though gaining ground, do not.

As Ann Meyers, former UCLA women's basketball forward and four-time all-American said last year, "I know guys are intimidated by me. They don't know what to think about this girl who's not like — other girls."

And until women like Meyers get the respect they deserve, the efforts of a Title IX will give them about as much support as a jock strap.

### Forum: Sheri Revell

## Twirling to the Olympic Games

Competitive baton twirling is one of America's fastest-growing youth sport activities.

What?

Newspapers ridicule it. Television announcers poke fun at it. People don't hesitate to call it "a waste of time," "a mere hobby" and "inherently boring." And yet it's one of America's fastest growing youth sport activities?

Yes, it is.

There are a quarter million young men and women who twirl baton in the United States. However, the majority of the twirlers the public sees in parades and at high school football games are majorettes, not competitive baton twirlers.

There is as great a distinction between these two as there is between a child turning cartwheels in the backyard and Nadia Comeneci on the uneven bars.

Sheri Revell is an SF State sophomore.

even parallel bars at the 1976 Olympics. One is a hobby, the other a sport.

Competitive twirling gets little news coverage and even less sports coverage. How could chubby nymphs wiggling around in too-tight sequin costumes justify sports coverage? They may not, but the young women and men who competitively twirl are neither wiggly, nor nymphs. They are hard-working, disciplined athletes, just as gymnasts or marathon runners are. They don't magically learn their sport; they train up to seven hours daily in preparation for state and national competition.

And baton twirling is growing, by leaps and bounds. There are about 11,000 competitive twirlers in Ameri-



ca today, according to the United States Twirling Association. They compete annually in USTA-sanctioned preliminary, state, regional and national competitions.

Next year, however, will mark the first time a world competition will be held, and hopefully, twirling will be in-

duced at the 1984 Olympics.

This week, 20 representatives from Europe, Japan and the United States will meet in Rome, Italy for a meeting of the World Baton Twirling Federation.

Representatives (including some from Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland) will discuss the first

world championships and the possibility of Olympic twirling.

The first world twirling demonstrations will also be held, and every country represented at the meeting will put on an exhibition. USTA Grand National Champion Marci Papadopoulos of Fremont, Calif., and the Los Campaneros twirling team, also of Fremont, will be among those representing the United States at the demonstration.

Most importantly, however, the International Olympic Committee will also attend the conference and demonstrations.

Though the United States was the first country to turn baton twirling into a competitive sport, other countries were quick to follow. In Japan and many European countries, twirling is recognized by the people and the gov-

Readers are invited to write for Forum. We request that articles do not exceed four typed pages, double-spaced.

ernment as a true sport. Here, however, it is still made fun of or called a hobby because many Americans don't take the time to take a good look at this new and exciting sport.

The USTA invites you to take a look at competitive baton twirling. On Monday, April 2, at 8:30 p.m., KP1X (channel 5) will show a special on competition, which will include film clips of a USTA preliminary competition held last weekend. The public is also invited to the state competition finals on Sunday, May 20, at Delta College in Stockton.

Competitive baton twirling is an exciting and interesting sport. Don't knock it 'til you've seen it.



# Anti-nuclear reaction won't cool off

by Bill Snyder

Opponents of a billion-dollar nuclear power plant revealed plans Tuesday for massive demonstrations to stop the plant from opening if it gets federal approval.

The plant: Pacific Gas and Electric's twin atomic reactors at Diablo Canyon, near San Luis Obispo.

The opponents: the Abalone Alliance, a coalition of anti-nuclear activists who demonstrated at the coastal plant last summer. Nearly 500 were arrested after two days of non-violent confrontations with police. Fewer were arrested in a similar protest the year before.

"The issue is not political," said Dr. Peter Joseph of San Francisco Physicians for Social Responsibility. "If we go ahead with this we are going to have a planet full of such sick and mutant people that the race won't be recognizable."

The heart of the issue is a geological feature located 2½ miles offshore — the Hosgri fault. The 2,200-megawatt, \$1.4-billion plant sits idle while the Nuclear Regulatory Commission decides whether it rests on dangerously shaky ground. The NRC's decision is expected within 60 days.

PG&E built the plant to withstand an earthquake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale. But government geologi-

cal reports say the Hosgri fault can produce a 7.5 quake — a jolt 10 times as severe (a 1-point increase on the Richter scale means a tenfold increase in magnitude).

The "anti-nuke" forces say the plant should never be fired up because earthquake effects on reactors are little-known.

The danger during an earthquake is not a cataclysmic atomic explosion, say Alliance members, but a rupture in the concrete shields around the reactors, spewing radioactivity to the winds. Such a disaster, they say, could kill thousands and contaminate large areas of the fertile Central Valley.

Since the fault was discovered in 1971, three years after plant construction began, PG&E says it has spent millions of dollars on "earthquake-proofing." PG&E officials say the plant is now safe and will produce the equivalent of 20 million barrels of oil a year.

"We can play 'what if' games and go back and forth forever," said Frederick Draeger of PG&E, "but this plant is designed to handle the 7.5 earthquake postulated by the U.S. Geological Survey."

Randy Bernard, a spokesman for the Alliance, said he doubts NRC's impartiality.

"The NRC is a political agency. The decision about Diablo Canyon will be a political decision."

PG&E says the Diablo Canyon plant can start producing electricity within two months after the government green light.

The Abalone Alliance says if a license is issued they are going to mobilize immediately to shut the plant down.

"If all else fails," said Bernard, "we have plans for a non-violent land and sea blockade of the plant to prevent the operation of the reactors."

If the alliance marches on the plant it will be the third year in a row environmentalists have descended on the scenic coastline 12 miles south of San Luis Obispo.

Bernard and other speakers at Tuesday's press conference emphasized the non-violent nature of their planned protest.

One Alliance member said, "We always remember that our opponents are human too, and we don't like to assess blame."

Captain Tony Wood of the San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Department said his department is confident it can handle the upcoming demonstrations without any major problems.

"By now we know a lot of the protesters on a first-name basis and get along pretty well with them," Wood



Members of the Abalone Alliance plan a massive demonstration to stop PG&E's Diablo Canyon plant from opening.

said. "We'll take whatever action is necessary to uphold the law but I don't think that there will be any violence."

About half the protesters arrested last August pleaded guilty to misde-

meanor trespassing charges. They will serve a week in jail and pay a \$300 fine. Most of the others arrested are appealing their convictions.

Also announced were plans for a legal demonstration against nuclear

power Saturday, April 7 at San Francisco Civic Center. Rally speakers will include long-time nuclear industry critic Ralph Nader and San Francisco Supervisors Harry Britt and Carol Ruth Silver.

# Asbestos scars local ship-workers' lives

by Katie Seger

Emmentt Matthews, a boilermaker for 38 years at Mare Island in Vallejo, started having trouble breathing in 1973. Tests showed he had potentially dangerous abnormalities due to asbestos exposure. He and his wife, Mary, are still trying to adjust to the situation.

"I know nothing is free, everything in society costs something," she said. "This time it is my husband."

Asbestos-related health problems have been found in 75 percent of the longshoremen and shipyard workers tested by the Western Institute for Occupational/Environmental Sciences. The results of tests run on 2,294 workers were released this month.

WIOES conducted its tests last summer. Subjects were required to be at least 40 years old and to have worked in a shipyard at least 10 years ago.

Asbestos is a fire-resistant, fibrous mineral used in insulation and ventilation systems and for fireproofing.

"We looked primarily at those who had worked in shipyards during World War II. Because asbestos disease often doesn't show up immediately, many people who worked around asbestos at that time only recently have begun to show symptoms," explained Assistant WIOES Director Robert Fowler. Asbestos was used as a common insulation material during the 24-hour-a-day shipbuilding era of World War II.

Shipyards were a major industry in the Bay Area during the war, with yards at Hunter's Point, Emeryville, Alameda, Richmond, Vallejo and Sausalito. Nearly half a million shipyard workers and longshoremen were exposed to asbestos here.

The study was funded by grants from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration and various unions. A small WIOES staff and nearly 60 volunteers worked on the project.

X-rays were taken to look for the presence of asbestosis — the untreatable scarring of lungs caused by asbestos fibers lodging in the lungs. The scar tissue can eventually stop air from reaching the bloodstream, causing a slow suffocation or heart failure. Asbestosis also makes the victim more susceptible to respiratory infections like pneumonia and bronchitis.

The study also included extensive patient histories, questionnaires and educational materials.

More than 7,000 X-rays were sent to the University of Southern California to be studied by three radiologists certified by the U.S. Government to read out X-rays for asbestos-related disease.

Of the 2,294 tested:

- \* 45 percent had significant abnormalities.
- \* 30 percent had mild or minimal abnormalities.
- \* 24 percent were normal.

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\* Of the remaining 1 percent, 2 individuals refused to have X-rays taken and five have since died of lung cancer.

Approximately 200 women who took the tests had done "Rosie the Riveter"-type work in the shipyards during World War II. Among them:

\* 25 percent had significant abnormalities.

\* 35 percent had mild abnormalities.

\* 39 percent were normal.

"Asbestos will lead to unfavorable consequences for some of the participants," said Dr. Phillip L. Polakoff, who helped establish WIOES. "Unfortunately, we cannot determine who."

He said the consequences can be illness, disability and/or death. Asbestos to the Greeks 2,000 years ago was a magical mineral that could keep their temple lamps burning. Large-scale mining of it began in the 1880s. Today the Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimates 5.6 million Americans may die

of cancer or other asbestos-related diseases because they handled the substance without the right protective gear.

Workers or former workers with asbestos-related diseases and their survivors may be entitled to compensation benefits under one of many possible sources, including the Federal Employees Compensation Act, State Workers' Compensation, Social Security Disability Claims and civil lawsuits. But Polakoff warned that even if tests reveal abnormalities, that does not mean a person will necessarily receive compensation.

Further medical evaluation and a verification claim filed with a worker's compensation program are needed before a claimant can receive benefits. All test participants with abnormalities were told to consult their own doctors, and even those who showed no health problems were told to start their own medical surveillance program with their doctors.

No one knows why toxic materials affect people differently. Workers with identical asbestos exposure have shown radically different reactions.

"But with asbestos," said Polakoff, "there is no safe level of exposure. Children have developed mesothelioma (cancer of the membrane lining of the lungs or abdominal cavity) when their only source of contact was the dust off their father's clothing when he came home from work."

The first medically diagnosed death from asbestos occurred in England in 1900, but the relationship between asbestos exposure and asbestosis was not confirmed until 1930. The link between asbestos and cancer was confirmed in 1955.

Workers and their families exposed to asbestos also face a greater risk of contracting lung, stomach, large intestine, kidney, larynx and rectal cancers.

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# Chang murder suit awaits trial armed with precedent

by Yvette DeAndreis

The Jenny Low Chang case will be coming to trial soon, according to the Chang family attorney, Frederick B. Maguire. But no trial date has been set.

"I am now working with the Attorney General's Office, and we are proceeding as rapidly as possible," he said. "I can't be pinned to dates."

The case had been held up pending the outcome of a similar case at San Diego State.

Chang, a 19-year-old SF State honor student, is the only homicide victim in SF State history.

Her body was discovered nude and covered with blood in the fourth floor faculty room of the J. Paul Leonard

## \$1 million 'wrongful death' lawsuit

Library Sept. 11, 1977. She had been beaten, stabbed and sexually molested, according to police. The crime was never solved.

Family members toured the Library with Don Scoble, director of University Relations, and said they were not convinced there was adequate security in the Library at the time of Chang's death.

Chang's parents filed a \$1 million

"wrongful death" lawsuit last May, naming as defendants the state, the CSUC Board of Trustees and the university police department.

The suit said the defendants failed to provide adequate security on campus, including locks, alarms and proper lighting in the Library. It also said the university did not supervise the university police or library guards in preventing crime, or control the circulation of library keys and identification cards allowing access to the room where Chang's body was found.

The original claim was filed Sept. 29, 1977, and was rejected by the state Board of Control Nov. 1, 1977.

Maguire is "definitely optimistic about the case's outcome," since a

similar case at San Diego State has been given the go-ahead by the Superior Court.

Maguire said the case involved comparable claims. "A student was murdered in the dormitory at San Diego State, and the contention was that the state of California was responsible for inadequate campus security."

"The trial court knocked the case right out of the box, but the Superior Court reversed the decision," Maguire said. "This means that a lawsuit of this nature will be allowed consideration."

"When we filed our lawsuit, we were aware that a similar case was pending, and now that the (San Diego State) decision is final, it will help our case."



Photo by Michael Tharin

The Chang family's attorney, Frederick B. Maguire, says he's optimistic about the outcome of the case.

# The tax-exempt Psychic Institute rakes it in

by Ruth Findley and Alice Tassie

Last in a series.

"I started with \$4,000 in my hot little fist seven years ago," Lewis Bostwick said of the Berkeley Psychic Institute's beginnings. "With two phone calls, by the end of the month I had \$27,000, and it's never stopped since."

The organization has grown from a small group using Bostwick's Berkeley home to a prosperous congregation owning the two-story, wooden-frame house from which the institute operates under the corporate name, Church of Divine Man. There are now six institutes in California and one in Seattle.

Bostwick said his goal is to open 15 new institutes by the end of the year, and he hopes to open as many as 22. He just returned last week from a trip to Hawaii, where he is setting up an institute on the island of Maui.

Bostwick is the mastermind behind the Berkeley Psychic Institute — a very lucrative business. He said there are about 100 students enrolled in the seminary program, which costs \$1,440 per year. That would amount to \$144,000 in annual revenue for the church.

There are also 300 students enrolled in six eight-week sessions throughout the year. This would amount to another \$144,000. That's a total of \$288,000 per year in tuition alone.

And that's only for the Berkeley institute. If the other six institutes bring in half as much in tuition, Church of Divine Man is a million-dollar-a-year corporation.

The church also charges for psychic readings and healings, but there is no way of knowing how many people pass through its doors for those services. Bostwick said thousands do, although he could give no accurate esti-



Berkeley Psychic Institute leader Lewis Bostwick.

mate. Even if it only performs four \$25-readings a day, the church would take in an additional \$26,000 per year. "I used to give it away and nobody listened," Bostwick said of his psychic

philosophy. "The minute I started charging money, they heard. The only commitment I know of that works is a financial one. People won't hear without it."

"They have got to be made to hear what we've got to say."

In 1973, the year the church incorporated, it reported to the Internal Revenue Service that between August and December it received \$19,217 in contributions and gifts. Its total expenditures for that period were \$12,236.

By the end of 1976, the corporation's total assets were more than \$122,000. After deducting liabilities for real estate payments and other accounts payable, the net worth of Church of Divine Man was \$85,917.

As of December 1977, the net worth of the church, after paying its real estate mortgage and other expenses, was \$91,455.

"Churches are very vulnerable. You can come to our church, and are you going to give us 10 percent of your salary?" Bostwick asked. "No. So that's why the seminary supports the church."

In the same report to the IRS, the balance in the church's checking and savings accounts was slightly more than \$10,000.

Bostwick knows how to handle large sums of money. He owned several businesses before he started the church.

He owned AAA Commercial Cleaners for 20 years and said the sale of that company enabled him to give his daughter \$550,000 to start her own business.

Bostwick also owned AAA Leasing Corporation, which he signed over to his daughter, Jeanne Bostwick, who is treasurer for Church of Divine Man. He was also a partner in Waste Control Systems, based in Oakland. By releas-

ing interest in these companies, he was free to devote his time to the administration and expansion of his church/corporation.

Bostwick will flaunt his success in the face of anyone who inquires. His success has prompted the IRS to delve into the church's finances.

"The IRS has been here twice," said Bostwick. "One time, we filled out too many forms."

"So what? I have nothing to hide."

An IRS spokesman implied that another audit of the church is under way.

And what does Bostwick teach his faithful flock? "Everybody has psychic ability. Even you have psychic ability. Just close your eyes and picture a rose. There. You've just used all your psychic ability."

"We're the only ones in the whole friggin' world who do this."

# 10 states use gasohol. California doesn't. But it could.

by Marty Ludwig

Sacramento — California may climb out of the back seat in the drive to conserve the nation's fuel supply if a bill making it easier to market "gasohol" passes here.

Gasohol, a fuel mixture of 90 percent unleaded gasoline and 10 percent 200 proof ethanol, is now sold in 10 Midwestern states, but not in California.

Independent service stations in states using gasohol have united with farmers who produce ethanol from surplus grain, corn and cheese whey.

The fuel would become available if two bills sponsored by Sen. Alfred E. Alquist of San Jose are passed. The

bills — SB 318 and SB 320 — will be heard April 17 in the Senate Transportation Committee.

SB 318 would require use of gasohol fuel in at least one-fourth of the state's carpool vehicles. SB 320 would mean a five-cent-per-gallon cut in state fuel tax for gasohol dealers.

"We want to make gasohol as desirable as possible," said Ann Gressani, an aide to the Committee of Energy and Public Utilities in Sacramento.

The energy committee will give technical assistance to companies interested in marketing the fuel, she said.

The bills stand a good chance of passing since there is little organized opposition. Al Schultz, Sacramento

lobbyist for the nation's major oil companies, doesn't oppose the measures but serves in an "informational" role, according to Scott Lambert, legislative analyst for Standard Oil.

"We're certainly not opposed to gasohol," he said. "What we've tried to do is make information available. People need to make an informed decision."

Ethanol's disadvantage, Lambert said, is that it takes more energy to produce than it generates as a fuel.

He also had criticism for methanol, an alcohol made from wood, coal or garbage. Methanol can be used in gasohol but may damage soft metal parts in unmodified engines.

"If the energy economics improves,

I imagine we'd sell it, but it doesn't look promising at this point."

One believer in gasohol is Justin Roberts, special projects writer for the *Contra Costa Times*. Roberts spent the last two years researching alternative fuels.

"Unleaded gas costs 82 to 85 cents and is going to a dollar by autumn," he said. "As the price of gas goes up, alcohol price will proportionally go down as greater quantities are produced."

In the Midwest, where gas prices are lower, a gallon of gasohol costs between 67 and 72 cents. A reduction of state and federal taxes has made the fuel competitive with unleaded gas.

Roberts has the chance to drive one of the few cars in California that runs without gasoline.

"We have a '63 Valiant at the *Times* that runs on pure methanol. The engine was rebuilt with a high compression ratio — 13 to 1. We get 20 miles per gallon with it."

Tom Rohner, manager of public and press affairs for the California State Auto Association in San Fran-

cisco, drives a 1974 Ford LTD on fuel he blends himself.

"I ran a 3,500 mile test on 10 percent and 15 percent blends of ethanol with 89-octane unleaded," he said. "It performed just as well as with plain unleaded."

Rohner said he's neither "pro-ethanol nor pro-methanol."

"I'd just like to see somebody come up with a substitute fuel that's a renewable source."

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# CSUC student group hit by resignations

by Benny Evangelista  
Student Affairs Writer

**Northridge** — The CSUC student president group was hit by the resignations of two top officials last weekend at a meeting here.

Steve Glazer resigned as president of the 18-member California State Students Association because his term as Associated Students president of San Diego State had expired.

CSAA bylaws say only a current CSUC student body president may head CSAA. Glazer, whose term would have ended in June, chose not to run for re-election in spring elections at San Diego State because he will graduate in May.

Don Devitch, AS president of Bakerville State, was elected as acting

president. Another election will be held in June to select next year's CSAA president.

CSAA legislative lobbyist Craig Jones also resigned. He'll leave at the end of August to enter Harvard Law School.

Jones said CSAA will screen CSUC "students or recent alumni" for his job and two newly created lobbying positions.

The new jobs, one as a second legislative lobbyist and one as a fund-raiser, are part of a CSAA expansion funded by donations from several CSUC student governments. SF State's AS will give \$3,000 to the fund.

CSAA, formerly the California State Student Presidents Association, is a statewide organization representing the CSUC campuses. SF State AS Pres-

ident Steve Gerdson and AS Attorney General Boris Mirsakov attending this month's two-day conference.

At the meeting, CSAA also discussed systemwide budget cuts and decided its goals are "to reduce the amounts of cuts and increase the student input into areas where cuts will be made," Gerdson said.

At SF State, 24 academic programs are under review and may be subject to cutbacks, forced in part by Proposition 13.

"SF State is in a dangerous position," said Jones. "With Hayward State and San Jose State so close, there is a duplication of programs in the Bay Area."

CSAA discussed whether to increase student fees or to restructure the use of current fees to provide more

services, but no decision was reached.

At a separate meeting with CSAA members in Long Beach on Tuesday, Chancellor Glenn Dumke said he would like to see more student input into the budget process and that he realized CSAA was currently the only input.

CSAA also:

\* Voted to oppose AB 705, which would provide unemployment insurance for students. Gerdson said CSAA opposes the bill because "the way it's set up now, students can receive unemployment insurance only if they go to night classes. If they attend classes full time during the day, they will discontinue unemployment." The bill will come before the state Assembly Finance, Insurance and Commerce Committee next month.

\* Will request the CSUC Trustees to enforce Title IX, a federal law barring sex discrimination in any school program or activity receiving federal funds. Jones said CSAA will go the Legislature if the Trustees don't enforce the law.

\* Agreed to support a \$25 million childcare bill, but only if it is amended to free the CSUC system from paying up to 25 percent of the bill.

The bill, AB 450, would provide childcare for working and student parents.

"It will take childcare off campus and would probably be more comprehensive," said Gerdson, who helped revive SF State's on-campus childcare program, Lilliput, which reopened two weeks ago after a two-year hiatus.

CSAA hesitated to take a stand

against any form of Selective Service. Four bills now in Congress would make military-age men and women eligible for the draft.

Gerdson brought up the issue for consideration, but CSAA postponed it until next month's meeting in Chico, in order to give each student government time to discuss the matter.

Gerdson also suggested CSAA set up an ad hoc letter-writing committee to draft letters to various congressmen about the draft and other local, state and national issues.

Changes could be made "through a strong letter-writing campaign," said Gerdson. "Once we've drafted letters, we can get them out to the student body to sign and send them to various legislators."

## The plusses and minuses of grade appeals

by John Tuvo

With the arrival of plus/minus grading at SF State this semester, administrators are girding for a rise in student-instructor grade disputes. And the often cloudy grade appeal process may soon be streamlined by a directive from the CSUC Chancellor's Office.

SF State graduate student Ruby Graham wanted to change a B-grade she received in a special education class last semester to an "A."

A teacher in the San Francisco Unified School district, Graham, contended her competence level was higher than those in the class who did receive "A's."

Graham consulted her instructor, Arlee Maier. Maier denied the grade-change request on the grounds that the grade was based on "growth development." Many students in Maier's class

did not have the vast amount of teaching experience Graham did.

Graham said she's not concerned with the "A" but rather with the integrity of grades in general at the university level.

"What does this do to the integrity of grades if growth development is the only evaluation?" she asked.

Graham continued the appeal process and brought her grievance to Special Education Department Chairman Norman Wallen. Again her appeal was denied, so she took the matter to Asa Hilliard, dean of the School of Education, who forwarded it to the School Grade Committee.

The committee, consisting of three faculty members and a graduate student, decided to uphold the grade.

The grade appeal process differs at Chico State, the only other CSUC

school that uses plus/minus grading. A coordinator draws three names from a list of all full-time tenured professors and three names from a list of students.

The grievant and the instructor may reject two persons chosen from the lists.

Metta Zahorsky, associate dean of education, said, "We get, on the average, two grade appeals that reach the dean's level. In most cases the grade is upheld."

Taking a grade appeal to court is impractical, said Sonny Lo, an attorney for the CSUC Chancellor's Office.

"The burden is on the plaintiff to prove he deserves the grade he is seeking," said Lo. "In the courts, it would be the word of the professor against the word of student, and it's

almost impossible to prove a student's word is more valid than that of a professional person like a professor."

Besides, Graham said she doesn't have the money to pay for a lawyer.

"There will be an executive order from Chancellor Glenn Dumke to contain provisions concerning the grade and grade appeal process," said Acting

Provost Larry Ianni.

"The student bulletin is vague about the appeal process," he said. "There is nothing said about how many members are on the committee or how they are to proceed at the hearing."

"There is no due process for the student now when it comes to grade

appeals. The executive order will clarify student rights," Ianni said.

He also said the new procedure should not increase grade inflation.

"Grades are topping out. Grade inflation all over the nation should be coming to an end soon."

Dumke is expected to issue the order within a month.

### Grass roots in Burbank

## They want to legalize pot, but not the NORML way

by John Provost

"NORML says it will be at least 15 years before pot will be legal. Well, we don't have the time to wait," said Stephen Samuels.

Samuels is one of three men launching a California petition drive for the Gilbert Initiative, which would put the legalization question to a state vote. The initiative classifies marijuana with legal intoxicants like beer, wine and liquor.

But first, 346,000 registered voters' signatures are needed to put the initiative on the June 1980 ballot. Petitions must be postmarked by April 25.

SF State Associated Students President Steve Gerdson supports the initiative. Petitions with prepaid postage are available at the AS main office.

The initiative's roots lie in Burbank, where dry-cleaning employee Barton Gilbert printed petitions with his own money and distributed them in the Los Angeles area.

Meanwhile, the 38-year-old Samuels was working with Richard Moon and Paul Ehrlich in Mill Valley on a videotape called "Marijuana and the Law." They read in a local newspaper about Gilbert's initiative and asked him to be

in their documentary. They decided to get involved.

"What I really like about this," said Samuels, "is that this is a completely grass-roots organization. There's no political organization of any kind involved in this drive."

NORML, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, which spearheaded a pot decriminalization drive in California, wouldn't help the petition drive.

Samuels said NORML bowed out because "they wanted to write the initiative and get the credit for it, but they weren't doing it."

Gordon Brownell, NORML's western regional director, said, "Right now, we just don't have the resources. We've been seriously thinking about doing an initiative next year but we would have to do some serious long-term planning."

Brownell said if the initiative does make it to the ballot NORML will support it, but he doesn't think the odds are good. "We had an initiative in 1972 that made it to the ballot and one in 1974 that didn't."

"We found that the 1974 initiative didn't make it because half of the sig-

natures were invalid. For the Gilbert Initiative to pass, they'll have to get 600,000 signatures in order to get 300,000 good ones."

A rally at Golden Gate Park is planned for April 13, Good Friday, in a last-ditch effort to get the required signatures.

Samuels said he isn't satisfied with California's pot laws because they only lessen the penalties for possession of less than an ounce. "Don't tell me it's 'kind of OK,'" he said. "We have a statement from one judge who said, 'There's nothing wrong with the marijuana laws — as long as you don't get caught.'"

The Northern California Citizens for the Gilbert Initiative are still looking for volunteers to hand out petitions. Those interested may call (415) 388-5531, 24 hours a day.

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# centerfold

## The city housing war

# It's tenants against landlords



A Gray Panther makes a plea for fair housing.

Photographs by Michael Tharin.

by Christopher Donnelly and Sheilah Downey

Rent hikes, renovation and condominium conversion plans by landlords and speculative combines are familiar reasons for evictions in San Francisco. They are especially familiar to those who have been forced out of their homes with a month's notice, little recourse and no choice.

Lorraine Williams, a licensed vocational nurse who lived in a Haight-area flat for 15 years, found out what a rent hike could mean. Shortly after her building was sold late last year Williams' \$130 monthly rent was raised to \$380.

"There were no repairs, no renovations, nothing except a new owner and three times my old rent," Williams said. "Then I found out there was nothing I could do about it."

"After 15 years it's up-and-out, just like that."

"At least I have a job. But what about the poor man, what's supposed to happen to them? Maybe they are trying to drive the poor out of San Francisco."

When children are involved in an eviction the case becomes complicated. The law prohibits discrimination against households with children, but the 30-day notice with "any or no cause" provides a loophole for landlords who object to children.

Don Below anticipated no problems when Brigitte Mitchell and her daughter Shelley, 7, moved into his apartment at 1070 Sutter St.

"I told the landlords exactly what was going on," Below said, "and they made no objection."

On February 17, one of the building's owners paid Below a visit to talk about Shelley. The management didn't really want children in the building, Below was told, for fear they might get hurt.

Below wanted to know if that meant they would have to move. Eviction because of a child would be illegal he was told, but "something would have to be done."

With his March rent receipt Below received a 30-day notice. He can either move voluntarily or face court action and forcible eviction.

"We need a place in this general area," he said, "and it isn't easy." Having no car, he must rely on public transportation to get to his downtown job.

For those living on fixed incomes, a forced move imposes additional stresses.

According to Gil Bringham of the San Francisco Mayor's Citizens Assistance Center, more than 50,000 of San Francisco's renters are over 60 years old. "These people are exceedingly reticent about expressing legitimate complaints for fear of antagonizing owners and being evicted," he said.

Leola West, 66, lived with her 9-year-old granddaughter at 1358 Haight St., her rented home of 15 years. Her three-day eviction notice was dated March 13. On March 21 her apartment was in a state of confusion as she gathered her belongings in preparation for a move.

"They are going to renovate the place," West said, "so I have to move."

"I've been here for years and always paid my rent. I didn't want to move anywhere. I can go shopping here, and to church. My neighbor downstairs is so helpful — when I get sick I can call her anytime."

"I feel very unhappy about it. I have no husband to help me move. I asked Social Security for help, but they can't either."

"I don't know where I'm going yet, but I got people looking out for me. It's too much money to rent a truck, so I'll have to get help with that too. But I ain't waiting. As soon as I find a place I'm moving out."

see page 4



# Evictions:

## a red tape runaround

by Hamilton Leong

If nightmares of your landlord, twirling his moustache and clutching an eviction notice, keep you awake at night, it may be comforting to know the entire process takes up to four months — thanks to the reams of red tape involved.

What may be more comforting is that it will cost the landlord as much to have you thrown out as it would cost you to pay rent for the months that may go by.

Upon deciding to evict a tenant, the landlord must serve the tenant an eviction notice. The tenant has three days to move out if he is more than 30 days behind in his rent. In all other cases, the tenant is given 30 days to move.

If the tenant refuses to leave, the landlord must appear in small claims or municipal court to obtain a writ of execution.

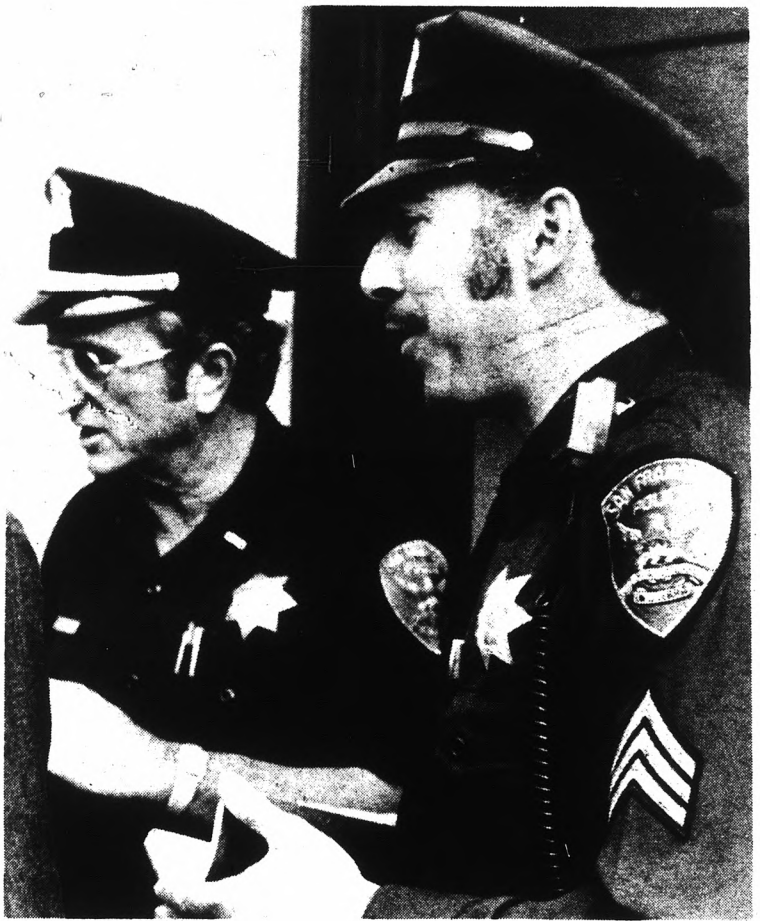
It will usually take about 60 days to get a case heard in small claims court. A landlord who hires an attorney can present his case within three weeks in municipal court.

After the case is heard, the tenant has 30 days to present his side to the court and obtain a stay of execution. Should the tenant not appear, the landlord can obtain a writ of execution from the court clerk after the 30-day period.

The landlord then presents the court-ordered eviction notice to the sheriff's department, which must notify the tenant of the eviction. If it is unable to contact the tenant, the notice is placed on the property.

Finally, after the notice has been posted for five days, the sheriff's department must physically remove the tenant and his belongings from the property, if the tenant refuses to leave.

**The eviction process can take up to four months before tenant is physically removed.**



# Condo protesters 'underwhelm' realtors

by Sherry Posnick

Tenant groups may call condominium conversions and rent hikes a public disservice, but to San Francisco realtors they're smart business moves.

TRI-Realty, San Francisco's largest realtor dealing with conversions, was picketed last week by the San Francisco Tenants Union. The protest was not because of one particular condominium conversion but against conversion in general.

Larry First of TRI-Realty was "underwhelmed" by the demonstration. "I don't care to dignify the demonstration as an issue," he said.

"People want to stay in San Francisco, and they want to live in homes," said First. "They want the benefits of houses. People who can't afford houses can afford condominiums."

For those who can't afford the condominiums, realtors pay a minimum \$500 relocation fee to each displaced person or family. TRI-Realty allots between \$500 and \$1,000 to each household, First said, though such fees are "not a matter of law — the developers decide."

"I don't like to kick old people out or people who can't afford it," said David Raynal of Skyline Realty. "We make all the effort in the world to help relocate people... we're not ogres."

Skyline Realty will find moderately priced housing for tenants who move out because they cannot afford to buy a condominium or pay a rent increase, Raynal said. "We place people every day."

Raynal said the number of apartment units in the city converted to condominiums is small in proportion, and because it is usually the nicer buildings which are converted, tenants forced to move are "fairly well-off."

Condominium conversion "follows the

spirit of Europe by breaking larger parcels of land into more affordable units," he said.

Tony Mattos, a broker for Administrative Realtors, said one reason behind condominium conversion is that owners want to "make a fast buck."

Also, the percentage required for down payments has increased so much conversion is necessary to cover purchasing costs, Mattos said.

"There's no way that investors can purchase with 25 percent down or less like they used to," he said. "Today at least 40 percent is needed."

Mattos said property owners often have no choice but to raise rents to cover costs.

"One guy bought a three-unit building a year ago," he said. "He raised the rent, but he's still losing money. Some people say realtors are responsible, but I don't think so. The fault lies with inflation and speculators. Everybody's read a book on how to make a million in real estate."

"I don't see how the Tenants Union can possibly win. If they do, real estate is dead. Investors won't invest anymore."

Gordon Jong, a Saxe realtor, is currently involved with a condominium conversion on Buchanan and Sacramento streets. He claims the tenants are all in favor of the conversion. At least he has not heard otherwise.

Jong said it was necessary, from a landlord's point of view, to increase rents because of rising costs and because "the more rent he can collect, the better it will look when he tries to sell it later on."

Another reason, he said, is down-zoning by the Department of City Planning. "The planning department is saying that where 10-unit buildings were allowed before, now only four-unit buildings can be built. The cost of construction is the same, but to get the same profit realtors are going to have to raise the rent."



Demonstrators picket in front of TRI-Realty.





Tenants prepare to state their case at a hearing on housing.

## Pro-renter bills die in state legislature

by Karen A. Linsley

Every year, some state legislators try to pass laws favorable to renters. Every year, it seems, most of these bills are killed in committee.

This year there are at least seven housing bills on the agenda at the state capital. One has already been killed; one was given a do-pass recommendation by a committee. The rest have either been postponed indefinitely or have been heard and given new hearing dates because no vote was taken the first time around.

When a bill is postponed, it usually means someone wants to do some more lobbying, either for or against the bill. In this case, landlords will probably be doing the lobbying.

When no vote is taken, it means legislators on the committee did not want to commit themselves to a bill, because they want to study it more to avoid risking the displeasure of voters or any campaign contributors.

One of the most important bills to be introduced is SB 517, authored by Sen. Alan Sieroty, D-Los Angeles. SB 517 is a "just cause to evict bill" which has been assigned to the judiciary committee and will be heard May 8. Under present law, a landlord can evict a tenant simply by issuing a 30-day notice (if the rental contract is a month-by-month contract). The landlord does not have to give a reason for the eviction.

SB 517 defines just causes for eviction in 10 ways:

- Non-payment of rent.
- Disrupting the peace of other tenants after written notice to cease has been served.
- Intentional damage to the premises.
- Breach of the rules of the contract, such as buying a dog when the contract says, "no dogs allowed," after written notice has been served to cease.
- Removal of the rental unit from the market — tearing down the building for example.
- Substantial remodeling that can't be done if someone is living in the unit.
- The landlord wants to move into the unit.
- Conversion into a condominium or a cooperative.
- Refusal to accept changes in the terms of the rental contract, such as a refusal to pay a rent raise.
- The renter is working for the landlord and the employment is terminated.

The fifth, sixth and seventh examples above require a 60-day notice.

SB 517 also says the tenant can move back in if the landlord doesn't do what he said he was going to do.

Michael Siegel, an aide to Sieroty, said the senator introduced a similar bill a year ago and it was killed. But he added that senate committee membership has changed substantially this year and the bill has a 50-50 chance of passing.

"The landlords are well-represented in Sacramento," he said.

Sen. John Foran, D-San Francisco, recently introduced three bills in the Senate.

SB 21, which would have provided for the enactment of state goals and policies on public housing and also for the creation of a state housing plan, was killed in committee.

SB 396 was introduced in the Local Government Committee on March 19. The committee postponed hearing of this bill, which if passed would provide for financing programs for rehabilitation of residential areas. However, public interest groups, such as the People's Law School, say costs of such rehabilitation are usually passed on to renters. People living in rehabilitated neighborhoods then have to move out because they can't afford the higher rents.

A date for the next hearing of SB 396 has not been set.

SB 349 was also heard that day in the Local Government Committee and was given a do-pass recommendation. This bill concerns low-rent housing projects and simply changes one section of the law. If passed, a low-rent housing project would not qualify for low-rent housing privileges if the developments were owner-occupied. In other words, only those developments which are renter-occupied would qualify as low-rent housing.

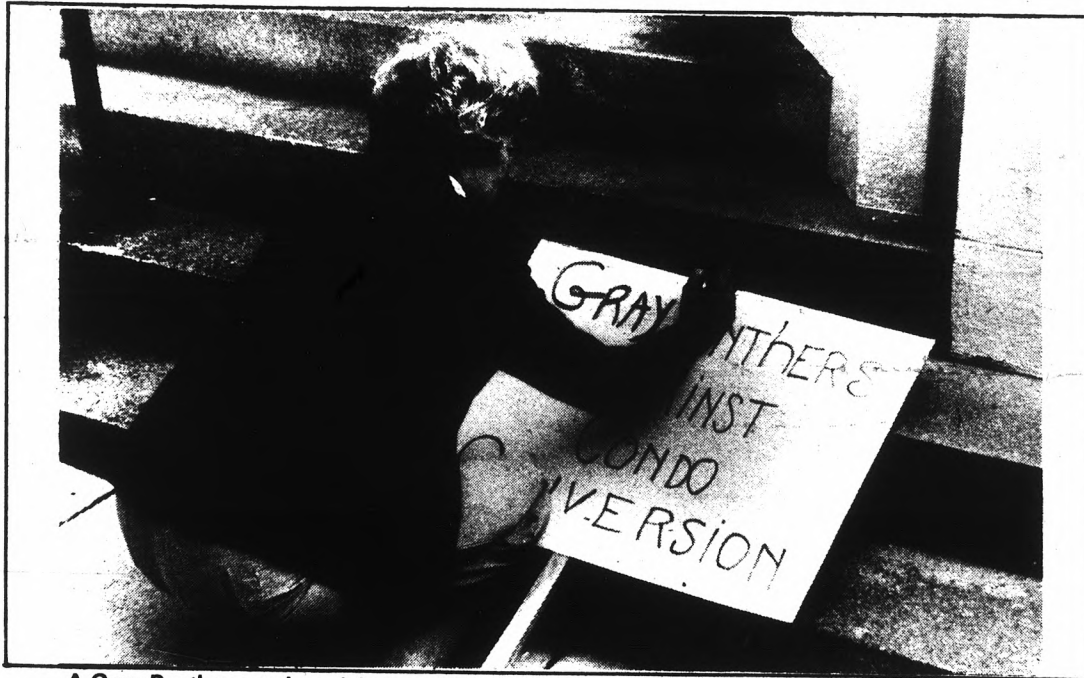
Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Alameda, has introduced AB 81, which provides for a tax rebate of \$300 to renters, instead of the current \$37. The bill was heard in the Revenue and Taxation Committee March 19, but a vote on it was postponed indefinitely.

Assemblyman Mike Roos, D-Los Angeles, introduced a bill in the same committee that day. AB 15 was held over and is similar to AB 81. AB 15 provides for a \$180 rebate to renters at tax time. However, this bill also allows renters who itemize their deductions to deduct that portion of their rent which goes for property taxes from their state income tax.

"This bill will enable renters to be treated just like homeowners," said Jim McDermott, aide to Assemblyman Roos. "There's no reason to treat homeowners and renters differently."







A Gray Panther gets her picket ready for the demonstration.

from page 1

Under the law she has no other choice. Similar predicaments and frustrations come to a boiling point at the assistance center. A young man dressed in a black T-shirt and jeans paraded into the office recently, stopped in front of the receptionist's desk and screamed his story.

"I've been locked out of my apartment. My stuff is thrown out onto the streets and I have no place to go. I called the police who sent me to the district attorney who sent me here.

"What can I do?"

His complaint is only one of 800 the center will receive this month. Although it is illegal to lock out a tenant, the only recourse he has is either to break the door down or file a complaint, which takes months.

The assistance center is the only publicly funded office which deals with tenants and landlords, and the steadily increasing problems between them.

Although swamped with tirades and telephone calls of anger from tenants, the center does not mediate evictions nor does it hope to change legislation; its function is a neutral one.

The history of groups similar to the center leaves little room for encouragement. When the last rent control bill was dropped in 1953, a Fair Rent Committee was formed to alleviate complaints of tenants. When the group successfully mediated two out of 631 evictions, it slowly and shamefully dissolved.

It's doubtful whether a neutral board of any design could match the group the landlords have gathered. Associations, lobbyists, lawyers and legislators grace the tracks opposite the tenants, leaving the latter with only a lease and each other.

Despite the stacked deck, more than 20 tenant groups have risen in active protest against the injustices of the housing system, from the mysterious arsons to the speculation combines that contribute to the imbalance.

One group, the San Francisco Tenants Union, does more about the housing situation than file complaints.

The 20-member group lobbies for renters and organizes and participates in demonstrations, picketing and rent strikes. They go to the homes of elderly tenants and do "living-room organizing" to teach self-help procedures.

Members are businessmen and politicians, except they don't push for profits or personal power.

Tom Steven, a member of the group since 1977, explained the definition and stance of the union.

"We have defined ourselves in the context of a class struggle," he said. "We take a class stand. The struggle is divided into two groups: those who own property and those who do not. We choose to side with the latter."

Reciting an old adage as gospel, he broached the legal leeways tenants have.

"Possession is nine-tenths of the law. The advantage is that we tenants hold the property. We've got it in our possession. It's pretty much legal, what we can get away with."

Actions the union support, such as withholding rent, are designed to hit the landlord where it hurts the most — in the pocket.

"If all the people withhold their rents," he said, "It would cost the landlord a whole lot of money. And then he'd have to pay for the eviction, plus all the embarrassment of having pickets in front of the building and demonstrations in the streets."

The union participated in a demonstration last week to protest condominium conversions. The target was TRI-Reality, the largest realtor dealing in conversions.

Thirty-five members from tenant's rights groups, including the gray-haired Gray Panthers, participated in the march.

"What's good for us is good for the young people," said 76-year-old Francis Brown, an activist for 60 years.

"Unite and fight for your rights: fair housing. And we're going to tell President Carter to keep his peanut-picking fingers off our Social Security checks."

The tenant's movement hasn't always been such a sparky business said Dave Brigode, one of the Tenants Union's founders.

A former altar boy from Ohio, Brigode turned to the more active life of burning ROTC buildings at Michigan State College during the 1960s war protests.

A desire to mingle with intellectuals brought him to San Francisco in 1970, where he found an economic mess instead.

Six years later he and two friends founded the Tenants Union which started out with a somewhat motley crew.

"At one time we could have fit into a telephone booth," he said. "It was mostly winos, burn-outs and derelicts."

Now the union is working with neighborhoods throughout the city, from Pacific Heights to Daly City, and is planning to start a movement at State next month.

"We're in the driver's seat," Brigode said. "We're just waiting for the pendulum to swing. Sooner or later it will."

Sooner happens to be the case for Brigode, who was recently served with an eviction notice from his landlady. In order to start the pendulum off Brigode is countering. He explained the logistics of his plan to delay the eviction.

"We are taking it through very convoluted legal proceedings," he said. "We're seeking to possibly get some sections of the eviction law thrown out."



"Now her (the landlord's) lawyer is getting served by our processors with papers two inches thick. The lawyer says, 'No, I can't handle it, get it away, I'll deal with it in two weeks.' Perfect. Perfect."

Brigode's plan is to jam up the legal circuits so tightly and make the cost of evictions so high for the landlords that evictions will become unprofitable.

They are trying to change the section of the eviction law which says tenants only have five days to file a complaint against the landlord.

But the Tenants Union also faces some serious obstacles, the most formidable at present being money.

In the Proposition U renter's rebate campaign, the real estate industry outspent the union 33 to 1 in a media blitz.

The integrity of the city's supervisors has also been a problem in the struggle. Before the election last fall, of 11 supervisors said they would support an anti-speculation bill.

After the election only Carol Ruth Silver and the late Supervisor Harvey Milk voted for it.

"The supervisors are cheerleaders for the real estate industry," said Brigode, who defined the problem as a matter of physics.

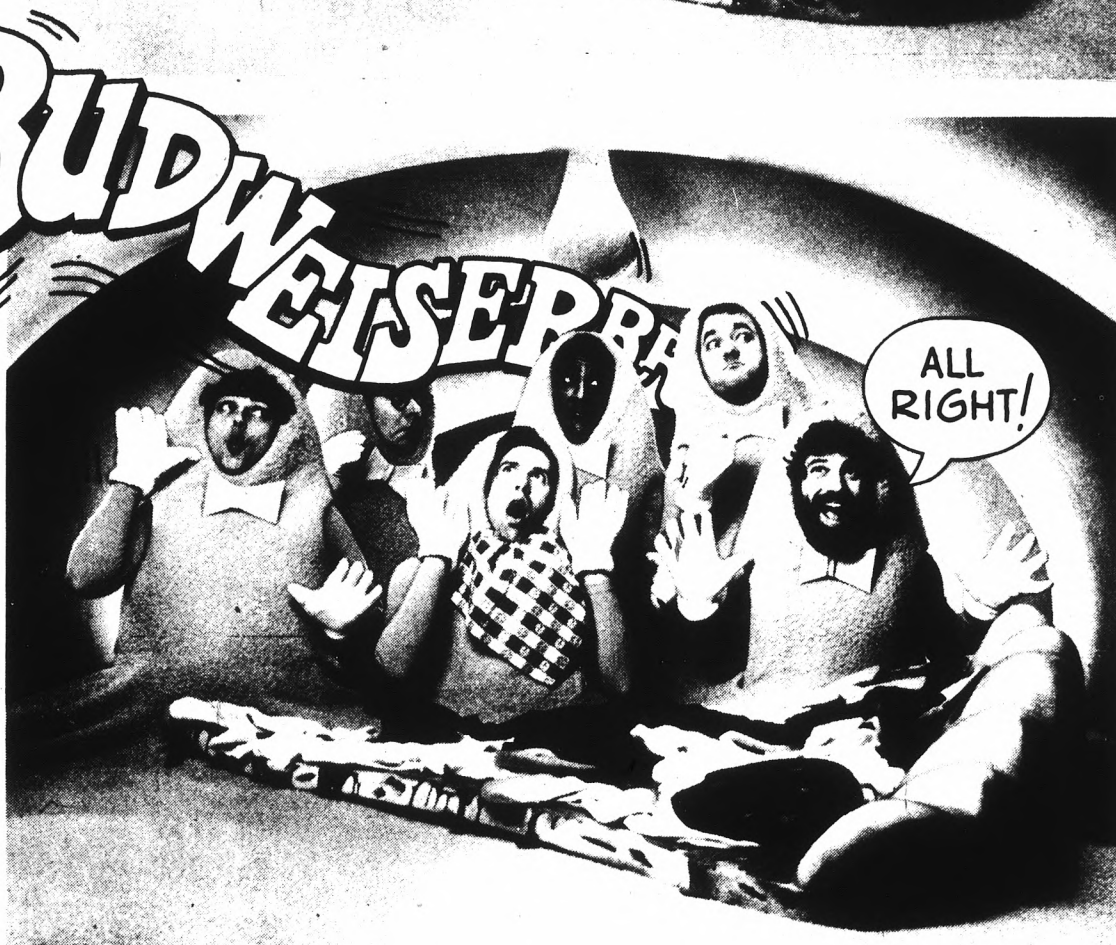
"The supervisors are like cue balls," he said. "They are bouncing around until someone hits them and then then go in that direction."



Lorraine Williams in her last days at her Haight Street flat.



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# from page one

## —trustees

and janitorial services. Modest reductions in campus administration and health services were also suggested.

To help meet the \$14 million cut-back goal, Chancellor Glenn Dumke called for an increase in the admission application fee from \$20 to \$25. The fee increase, which would raise \$1 million, was opposed by a coalition of Associated Students presidents who attended this week's meeting.

The board is gearing up for a confrontation with Brown over his demand that, in addition to cutting \$14 million, the board identify "low-priority programs." If the programs are eliminated, the CSUC budget would be cut by another \$6.5 million.

The trustees, who contend Brown's proposed \$714 million CSUC budget will not maintain even skeletal educational services, were struck by an unexpected blow from Legislative Analyst William Hamm. Hamm, in a budget analysis required by law, concluded that Brown has not dug deep enough into the CSUC's pockets. He identified 21 areas for paring the CSUC budget another \$13.5 million.

The 1,580-page analysis — which usually figures prominently in the legislative budget hearings — proposes reducing by \$6 million the amount campuses have been able to save by not filling some vacant positions.

It also calls for trimming another \$3.5 million through energy conservation measures.

Hamm disagrees with CSUC faculty that Brown's decision to freeze state employees' cost of living raises last year has created a huge earning gap between themselves and faculty in other states.

Since salaries are the largest single budget expense, the program cutbacks will translate into layoffs.

Trimming \$14 million would result in 190 fewer positions, Horne said. If the legislature approves Brown's additional \$6.5 million low-priority programs cuts, Horne said that would effect another 190 CSUC jobs.

Hamm said the cost of operating system has increased by 117 percent since 1970. Meanwhile, enrollment, which largely determines how much money the state awards CSUC, has grown only 17 percent in that time.

Enrollment is projected to decline by about 5,800 students next year and long-term projections are being revised steadily downward as inflation rises.

"We know that this is only the beginning and things are going to get a lot worse," Dumke told a group of stu-

## Chancellor says superagency bills are 'politicized'

Two legislative bills that would create a Cabinet-level U.S. Department of Education were attacked this week by CSUC Chancellor Glenn Dumke as "unneeded and politicized."

"Not only would such a federal department lack benefits for higher education, but the stage would be set for an unwarranted and politicized 'Ministry of Education,'" he said.

Bills introduced in the Senate (S. 210) and House of Representatives (H.R. 2444) for a national education "superagency" triggered Dumke's response.

The 19-campus CSUC system is one of the nation's largest education systems. Federal programs contributed \$86.6 million to the system in 1977-78, including \$50.8 million in student financial aid.

dent presidents during a lull in Tuesday's trustee hearing.

## —pfm

will be listed in dollar amounts rather than scrip units, and students will be able to see how much money is left in their plan each time they buy a meal.

"This is a much better system," Finlayson said. "It will eliminate scrip theft and lines will move faster."

PFM Regional Director Bob Severson said his company expects to lose \$25,000 this year since their three-year contract was not renewed.

"We're disappointed. We've had four good years here and tried hard to do a good job," he said.

"But we will do everything possible to insure a smooth transition and provide the best service to students up to our last day here."

PFM also has food service opera-

tions at San Bernardino State, Bakersfield State, University of Nevada and Oregon State.

Some dorm students interviewed expressed either surprise or delight that PFM would be leaving.

"I think it's great. I didn't think they'd really lose the contract," Barbara Cohodes said.

Another student, Karen Moen said, "They've had enough chances to fix up the food. I'm glad they're going."

Service Systems now has food service operations at hundreds of cafeterias and institutions in 34 major metropolitan centers, including UC Davis, Pacific Gas and Electric's San Francisco headquarters, Pacific Telephone, and Bank of California.

They have a \$6 million food service contract at UC Davis and have operated all vending, concessions, catering and residence hall cafeterias there for the last six years.

"The bid process is open to split operations on the campus," UC Davis Housing Director Patrick Lattori said.

"But we find we save more money in the long run by having one company provide all the services."

Finlayson said the contract will be signed sometime next week. Service Systems representatives will be on campus April 4 at 7 p.m. in the Mary Ward Hall Cantina Room to talk about their company and proposed changes.

## The provost contenders

The following is a list of candidates for the position of SF State provost. On-campus candidates are:

\* Larry Ianni: Acting provost, he previously served as dean of Faculty Affairs and was a faculty member and administrator at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

\* William Evraiff: Professor and chair of the Counseling Department at SF State, Evraiff also taught at Wayne State University.

\* Raymond C. Miller: Professor of social science and chair of the Division for Cross-Disciplinary Programs in the Behavioral Sciences.

\* Curtis C. Aller: Director of SF State's Employment Studies Program, Aller also teaches economics.

Off-campus candidates are:

\* Elwood Ehrle: Vice president for Academic Affairs at Indiana State University, he previously held teaching and administrative positions at New

York State University and Mankato State University. Ehrle also served as associate director of Biological Education at the American Institute of Biological Science in Washington, D.C.

\* Milton Greenberg: Vice president of Academic Affairs and dean of the faculty at Roosevelt University, he previously held posts at the University of Tennessee, Western Michigan University and Illinois State University.

\* John Mahoney: Vice president for Academic Affairs at William Paterson University in Wayne, N.J., he pre-

viously held positions at Duke University, Duquesne University, Carlow College, the University of Detroit, the University of North Carolina and Walden University.

\* Frank Marini: Dean of the College of Arts and Letters at San Diego State, he also teaches public administration and urban studies courses there.

\* Robert Sasseen: Dean of the faculty and associate academic vice president at San Jose State, he was previously a faculty member at the University of Santa Clara. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

\* Ellen Weaver: Interim executive vice president at San Jose State, her previous experience includes work on the Manhattan Project and research at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography. She received her Ph.D. in genetics at UC Berkeley.

\* Paul F. Weller: Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Western Illinois University, he previously taught and was an administrator at New York State University and held a research post for IBM. Weller received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in inorganic chemistry.

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# from page one

## —bomb

Reynolds read the document and said he doesn't "see how this kind of release can benefit the public."

"Smart scientists are ill-advised to contribute to the possible spread of terrorist construction of the H-bomb by publishing their ideas of how it is built." He refused to comment further on the scientific content of the article.

It was by studying the energy source of stars, including the sun, that scientists in the 1940s postulated a theoretical H-bomb or "fusion bomb" mechanism.

In stars, the source of energy is a chain of thermonuclear reactions (those taking place at extremely high temperatures).

What results is a fusion, or melting together, of four light hydrogen nuclei into a heavier and more complex helium nucleus.

The reaction rate ultimately depends on the density of the charges of the reacting nuclei and on the temperature.

According to Dan Posin, SF State physics and astronomy professor, "You do not have fusion taking place on earth because you need extremely high temperatures," a temperature comparable to that in the sun's interior, which is millions of degrees.

The only way to accomplish fusion, Posin said, "is to make an H-bomb through the use of an atomic bomb at its center which generates sufficient temperature for fusion to take place."

Unlike the fusion H-bomb, which fuses two rather light nuclei, the atom bomb uses some of the heaviest known elements: uranium and plutonium.

In the fission, or atomic, bomb, energy is released when the heavy nuclei splits into two lighter, simpler nuclei.

A hydrogen bomb 1,000 times as powerful as the Hiroshima atomic

bomb has an explosive effect equal to 20 million tons of TNT. The Hiroshima bomb was equal to 20,000 tons of TNT in explosive power.

The blast damage area at Hiroshima was almost one mile, so for a bomb 1,000 times as powerful, the damage area would increase to 10 miles.

The uranium used in the Hiroshima blast collectively amounted to the size of a baseball.

The H-bomb has been called an "open-ended" weapon. The more fusible materials added, the bigger the explosion. There is no limit.

"We have reason to believe the big bombs are now 5,000 times stronger than the Hiroshima bomb," Posin said.

To design a fusion bomb one needs an atomic bomb of uranium or plutonium, the explosion of which produces temperatures high enough for a thermonuclear fusion H-bomb reaction.

To the atomic bomb add a mixture of deuterium and tritium, hydrogen isotopes which fuel the fusion process and determine the destructive power.

In his book, "Mushroom: The Story of the A-bomb Kid," Princeton physics major John Phillips describes how he was able to obtain information readily available to the public, from which he designed an A-bomb for the purpose of warning against nuclear proliferation.

Morland, author of the *Progressive* article on the H-bomb, says he also obtained his data from unclassified information.

Phillips went to the National Technical Information Service in Washington, D.C. and purchased \$25 worth of information. In it he discovered a copy of a lecture given to scientists joining the Los Alamos Project in 1941.

The text, "The Los Alamos Primer," Phillips said, carefully outlined all the details of atomic fission known at that time.

These and several other documents

were declassified between 1954 and 1961 under President Dwight Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace program.

The material was then reportedly shown to physicist Freeman Dyson. Dyson was reportedly astounded because he thought the material was still classified.

If a junior physics major from Princeton with less-than-average grades was able to design an A-bomb in 5½ months from declassified material, could not Morland, in six months, be able to design an H-bomb from declassified material? If so, whose turn will it be next?

## —parking

from the residents, it is our hope to support a program that would not worsen the parking problem for students," said Don Scoble, SF State director of University Relations.

Scoble said he is glad the time limit will be extended to two hours. "This should give the students more freedom. We didn't want to see anything less than a two-hour zone, and I think this the best compromise."

City traffic engineer Norman Bray said most residents and students in the area favor the program. He said it should not substantially increase the number of residents parking on the streets because most residents also commute to work.

"Only occasionally," said Bray, "will residents leave their cars parked all day on the streets. Most residents favor the program so they can park their cars overnight on the street and not have to wake up at 8 a.m. to move them."

Bray and Dean Parnell, coordinator

of campus Facilities Planning, said the only opposition to preferential parking came from Parkmerced management.

"They're bitterly opposed to it," said Parnell, "because of the revenue they'll lose from residents who have to rent their parking spaces."

Despite several attempts, the general manager of Parkmerced Corporation, Claude Scoville, could not be reached for comment.

There are about 1,200 cars owned by residents, according to the survey taken by the San Francisco Traffic En-

gineering Division.

Only 550 carport spaces are available, and the remaining cars must be parked on the street.

Commuter reaction to the program varied. As Sherry Ashley, an SF State senior, got into her car, she said, "I don't know who lives here, but if they've got a car, they should be given preferential parking. This is their area and they should be able to park here."

Valerie Perez, an SF State administrative secretary, said she parked in Parkmerced yesterday because the

walk from the administration parking lot to the New Administration Building is too long, especially in the rain.

Perez said she resents the idea of preferential parking. "The residents have their own parking spaces. Why can't they park there, instead of taking up spaces on the streets?"

Scoble said, "The residents have a political claim on their area. Bear in mind this was the desire of the residents of Parkmerced. Obviously the residents are regarded as a significant force by those who govern the city."

## Faculty may get pay hike

A Senate bill introduced earlier this month would set aside \$53.4 million in the state budget for CSUC faculty raises next fall and spring. That would amount to a 7-percent raise and would be the first faculty salary raise since 1977.

SB 575, sponsored by Sen. Paul Carpenter, D-Orange County, was born out of a recent inflation study in *Time* magazine which Carpenter said spurred him to write the bill.

But faculty at SF State are not excited about the bill, according to Larry Ianni, acting provost.

"Nobody's gonna turn any hand-springs about it," he said. "Inflation is increasing 8 percent to 10 percent annually. Faculty members have lost 40 percent of their earning power since 1970. That raise ought to buy a guy five gallons of gas."

Carpenter said the raise is needed to maintain the quality of faculty in the CSUC system and to help them cope with inflation.

"The people who have taken it in the neck are academics," he said.

"There were no pay raises last year, and it looks like double-digit inflation again this year. It isn't fair to faculty that they suffer more than others."

The bill will be discussed in the Senate Education Committee, where Carpenter said it has a better than 50-50 chance of passing.

The United Professors of California and its affiliates — the AFL-CIO, the Central Labor Council and others — are planning a statewide lobby effort for the bill.

Mario D'Angeli, SF State chapter president of UPC, said the raise is feasible and necessary but also agreed with Ianni.

"It's not much compared to what we've lost and what we need," he said, "but we'll take it."

If the Senate Education Committee passes the bill, it goes to the Finance Committee. From there it goes to the Senate floor, where a two-thirds vote (27) is needed to take it to the Assembly Committee.

## Add-drop has fans

Although the final results won't be in until May, the single add-drop form introduced this semester has survived without an extraordinary amount of shafus.

"Students have indicated they liked the forms very well," said Charles Stone, dean of Admissions and Records. "Some even came by and thanked us."

"Seven thousand students who registered through CAR (computer-assisted registration) received classes they requested. That's not bad for the

first time around," he said.

Nancy Sprotte, student records and services officer, said the biggest problem has been people using the wrong sort number. "There were mystery students who failed to put their names on the form," she said.

"For the most part, students have been responsible and have turned in the form properly completed," she said. "People didn't complain too much because the lines moved fast, and people were willing to stand in the line so their forms could be checked."

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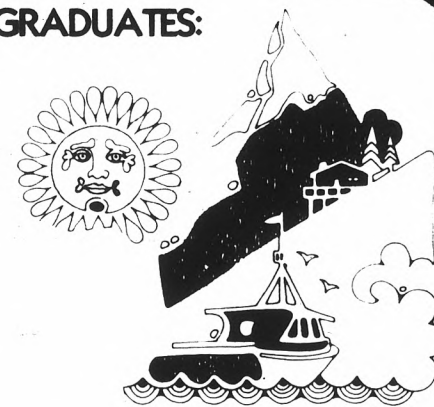
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# arts

## San Francisco sidewalks: Mecca for mime magic

by Sidra Watts

In the last 10 years San Francisco has become a shelter for performers of pantomime. The city's year-round fair weather attracts small-town performers as well as new crops of tourists.

Mime is an ancient form of theater, dating back to 800 B.C. Vase paintings and scraps of manuscripts reveal the origins of mime, said to embody the most intricate of theater techniques, breaking down language barriers and national differences.

In classical terms there were originally two forms of comedic acting. The mime was the Greek comedic actor who spoke while enacting his role. The pantomimist was the roman actor who performed his role with dance, song or chant.

"The best actors are usually the best mimes," said SF State's mime instructor, Jack Cook. Cook said there seems to be a tendency for people who've had problems in speech sometime during their youth to turn to mime to express themselves. In fact, most children practice mime and seem to lose it as they get older and become more inhibited.

Cook first taught mime here 25 years ago, making it the oldest existing college instruction in the art.

"SF State has a very fine theater department," said Cook. "That may attract artists as well as the public acceptance to street performances."



Photo by Kathy Mulady

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Marcel Marceau, undoubtedly the best-known mime in the 20th century, calls it "the art of expressing words through gestures." Marceau first determined to be a mime at age 5, when his mother took him to see Charlie Chaplin's "moving pictures." Gaining worldwide attention in the '50s, Marceau has since been the undisputed king of mime.

Sometimes called a forgotten art, mime is a form of theater which looks deceptively simple. The graceful, flowing movements, total body control and personification of characters come only with dedicated practice, often lasting seven hours a day.

Mime conveys emotion, character, personality, storytelling and words with body movements and gestures. With ballet-like grace the mime can change personality at the drop of a coin.

Mime has played an integral role in primitive cultures. It's been used in war dances, fertility rites, sacrificial ceremonies and animal mimicry.

One of San Francisco's most popular mimes, Rainbow, started his study six years ago on a Hopi Indian Reservation, where he observed their tribal dances. Rainbow said the dances feature clown characters whose antics provide comic relief during ceremonies.

"The characters fascinated me — the way the dancers related to people," he said. "That's what mime is all about. There are no language barriers, just the international language of movement. All people can understand what you do."

Rainbow is a distinctive character recognizable from his satin, rainbow-colored tuxedo and black bowler hat. For the past 2½ years, his familiar white face has entertained Sunday crowds at Ghirardelli Square.

At 26, Rainbow has achieved an enviable reputation through his street performances and his excursions last December through BART (what he called "BART Art").

Sponsored by the Environmental Awareness Theatre, Rainbow led more than 50 people through the transbay tube each weekend. Dressed in a silver costume, Rainbow became the SL7 Silver Android, a computerized creature who took on robot-like movement. The excursions were videotaped so participants could get an instant replay in the BART environment.

Later, a German network television station aired a 20-minute color presentation of BART Art.

Rainbow decided to open the Mime Messenger Service as an alternative to street performances.

"Because mimes have no sales pitch, we depend on the audience's generosity — and sometimes that's not enough." The Mime Messenger Service presents a mime performance to the recipient for a set price.

Only 2½ years ago, nationally known mimes Robert Shields and Lorene Yarnell were struggling performers passing the hat in the streets of San Francisco.

"My best teachers were the people in San Francisco's Union Square," said Shields. "It was wonderful to learn from them. I imitated all different people in the Square, from bikers to businessmen. I watched the young and old and observed everything about them — I grew tremendously."

Shields' own story parallels Jack Cook's observation about children with speech problems who communicate through mime.

"I didn't talk until I was 5 years old, because of a speech defect. At an early age I was involved in visual arts and, without knowing it, I was a mime."

When I saw Marceau at 18, I said to myself, 'That's what I do, that's what I am.'"

Shields said he studied theatrical greats Buster Keaton, Charlie Chaplin, Laurel and Hardy and Red Skelton. "I sort of taught myself. I decided the only way to be successful was to be original, to develop my own style. I've done all my material, doing things my way. The mirror is a great teacher. You could say I'm my own man."

He met Lorene Yarnell, a tap and ballet dancer, after three years of street performing. While Shields taught Yarnell mime, she coached him in dance. A working professional by the time she was 15, Yarnell



Clearly the most versatile, entertaining and famous mimes in the country, Shields and Yarnell still love San Francisco audiences and plan to return to the city some time this year.

Shields described himself as a rebel. "I believe rules are made to be broken. Marceau is the greatest mime in the world, but I don't want to be like him. There's only one Marceau."

"I have always wanted to get into a lot of different forms of entertaining. I'm a writer and I want to produce films. I've been working on a stage play for the last three years. When you get successful at one thing, it just naturally feeds other things you want to do."

Shields said he loves San Francisco for its warmth and receptiveness. "It's different here in L.A., probably because everything is so spread out. People here are more into being cool."

Although Shields and Yarnell have won the coveted awards, Shields said his most rewarding professional experience was entertaining the deaf and the mentally retarded. "I'd like people to know how much I enjoy my work."

Although audiences are more sophisticated about mime now, there isn't a growing interest in mime as an isolated art, but in the different ways it can be incorporated into stage plays, commercials and musicals.



J. Zachariah Rainbow.

Photo by Kathy Mulady

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# Bosch babies

## The look that borders on bizarre

by Maureen Healy

A tiny hand protrudes from the pin attached to a scarf on her forehead. Another hand pinned at the collar holds an eye.

Three more products of her imagination adorn the upper pocket of her blouse, and the total look borders on bizarre. Always an exotic dresser, Daryl Morris, 24, is a walking collage of her new creations.

"I like to take my fantasies and turn them into a small business," said the rising young San Francisco artist.

Daryl has done it all, from painting ceramic china and designing greeting cards to printmaking, etching and lithography.

"Bosch Babies," a line of doll hand jewelry, is one of her recent endeavors.

"If you look at the hands straight on they have a slightly punk look. They're very plastic and very pink," she said. "Looked at playfully, they're fun."

Fun is this artist's main theme. Preparing for a Mission District carnival, Daryl and friend Kristin Darnell conceived their "Altar Ego" line of festive masks, guaranteed crowd pleasers.

"It was three in the morning, and we were both painting our shoes. We decided to start a business making articles for wearing at fairs because there are so many fairs in San Francisco," Daryl said.

After a shopping spree that took them all over the city in search of materials, Daryl and Kristin began pro-

duction. The colorful masks sport feathers, flowers or sequins and all are

designed to summon the wearers, carnival spirits.

Prices on Daryl's exotic jewelry range from \$3 to \$7 and the masks cost from \$3 to \$8. "I try to keep the prices moderate because I think it's fun to buy little goodies without depleting your funds."

An artist at heart since childhood, Daryl credits her mother with support and encouragement. "My mother al-



Daryl pulls a doll arm to turn on her studio lamp.

ways bought me all the books and art supplies I needed."

In high school, Daryl's focus was on English and drama. On the advice of friends, she avoided formal art education.

"I was afraid to take art classes because I wanted to stick to my own naive idea of art," she said.

A continuing interest in drama led her to Sonoma State, where she majored in art history and theater arts, while continuing her journals of drawings and artwork.

She later moved to San Francisco to pursue her art career.

As an artist-businesswoman, Daryl seems destined to succeed. For two years, she ran the Diego Rivera gallery at San Francisco's Art Institute, where she recently earned a degree in printmaking.

"The gallery work entailed doing everything from secretarial work to running the jury that selects the material to be shown and from climbing ladders and spackling walls to having meetings with the artists to discuss the formats for their shows," she said.

Discussing her involvement in various women's activities, Daryl mused, "I've always been involved in too many things for my own good."

Recently she helped plan an open-studio tour for a group of women artists, in conjunction with feminist Judy Chicago's art project.

Her own "small business" venture is

off to a promising start. Her jewelry is currently selling in San Francisco at Hot Flash on Market Street, Chicken Little's Emporium on Polk and The

Postcard Palace on Columbus.

Fiorucci in Beverly Hills also carries Daryl's designs.

As for competition from fellow artists, Daryl is unconcerned. "There is a lot of competition in San Francisco but it really doesn't worry me. The items I am making and selling I have made to be different, and hopefully there is no one competing with me on this level."

"It's my vision. Hopefully, people will want to get my original designs."

Daryl will join other artisans and craftpersons at the Haight Street fair on May 6. Along with jewelry and masks, she will also sell fans and decorative buttons.

SF State students won't have to travel far to sample her wares, however. Daryl plans to set up shop in front of the Student Union on the first sunny day in April.

By then, she will be marketing a new line of jewelry. Although she wouldn't give any specific details, Daryl hinted that her latest creations are fashioned from commonplace materials.

"You'll just have to come and see," she said, flashing a mischievous smile.



Photo by Alan Stein

"Bosch Babies" are named after Hieronymous Bosch, a Gothic painter of contorted and disfigured naked people.

## SF State pianist performs for Greenpeace

William Corbett Jones is an artist with a conscience.

A music professor at SF State, Jones is a world-class pianist who has performed 20 American concert tours and played in dozens of countries on

The soft-spoken Jones is also a devout naturalist. Last year he performed a series of benefits, raising about \$1,000 for the World Wildlife Fund.

This year he is playing for Greenpeace. (The concert will be Wednesday, April 18 at 8 p.m. in Old First Church, Van Ness and Sacramento. Tickets for students are \$3.)

Incented over the publicized slaughter of baby seals, Jones sent telegrams to the prime minister of Canada and the king of Norway, asking them to put a halt to the clubbings. So far there hasn't been a response.

Jones supports Greenpeace's efforts to protect the seals, "something I've always been interested in. The unnecessary killing of animals is an awful thing."

While in Africa eight years ago, he witnessed animals being hunted and killed strictly for their fur — it is still a vivid memory.

Jones has taught at SF State since 1967 and has studied at the University of Southern California, Julliard and the San Francisco Conservatory of Music.

He also went to Siena, Italy to study at the renowned Accademia Chigiana. His interest in music began at the age of 12, but unlike most pianists, Jones' parents didn't push him through special schools; he sought

them out on his own.

His San Francisco home is sparsely furnished. It's no wonder — four pianos take up most of the interior. One belongs to a friend — Jones is babysitting it. The other three are his own and he points to them proudly, like a connoisseur of wine would draw attention to a superb vintage.

There is a German Steinway, an American upright Steinway and a Fortepiano, which he said is a copy of an 18th-century Mozart.

"I'm spoiled when it comes to musical instruments," Jones said, blushing slightly. "When I couldn't afford a grand piano, I had to rent one."

Jones bristles when it comes to people treating a piano as a stick of furniture.

"Pianos are very fragile. They are more than objects to put flower vases and family portraits on. They are sensitive to the weather, and they must be kept tuned."

His musical tastes come in waves, he said. "I tend to concentrate on one composer at a time. This year it's a Chopin. Chopin is now a kind of mania with me."

When he performs for Greenpeace, Chopin will be part of his repertoire.



SF State music professor William Jones will perform works by Chopin to benefit Greenpeace in April.

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# sports

## Sexual barriers broken on badminton courts

by John Tuvo

Inside Harmon Gym Sunday, the worn faces of SF State's Kaan Ting and Jackie Jeung conveyed the intensity of competition at the UC Berkeley Invitational Badminton Tournament.

The cohesiveness of the male-female pair was essential to the Gators' second-place finish in the tournament.

The battle between men and women, which encompasses almost all facets of society, seems to disappear on the badminton court.

"There is a situation created by the sport where sexual barriers are broken and men and women are involved in a cooperative effort," said SF State badminton coach Frieda Lee.

"There is no sexual friction on the team. The interaction of the men and women is supportive," Lee added.

Freshman Lori Golden had little previous experience playing with and against men, but thinks the competition is beneficial.

"Although the overall strength of men can be intimidating, it makes me a better player," said Golden.

But the talented freshman does have her doubts about playing against men.

"When I play the front line during a doubles match and a guy stares me in the face and is about to smash the shuttle my way, I get a little scared," Golden admitted.

Golden, who played in an all-female league at Jefferson High School, didn't contribute to the Gators' 16-point total, which fell only five points short of UC Berkeley and first place.

The Gators' performance was led by Kaan Ting and Ted Yasahardja's victory in the men's doubles.

The 6-foot-2-inch Ting also teamed with Jackie Jeung to capture the mixed doubles.

Yasahardja and Robin Field both placed third in their events; Field in the women's singles, Yasahardja in the men's singles.

But the Gators' leaps, swats and backhands went virtually unnoticed as the stands stood nearly empty during the tournament.

"Most people are in badminton for the love of the sport," said coach Lee.

"There is a lack of exposure in badminton, and there is little chance of making money in the sport. Many people still think of it as being a backyard game."

There are now Central Coast Section championships for men and women in Bay Area high schools.

Badminton is the national sport in many Southeast Asian countries, said Andy Gouw, president of the Northern California Badminton Association and head coach of the UC Berkeley team.

"It is a mistake to think superstars of the sport are confined to the Orient," Gouw said.

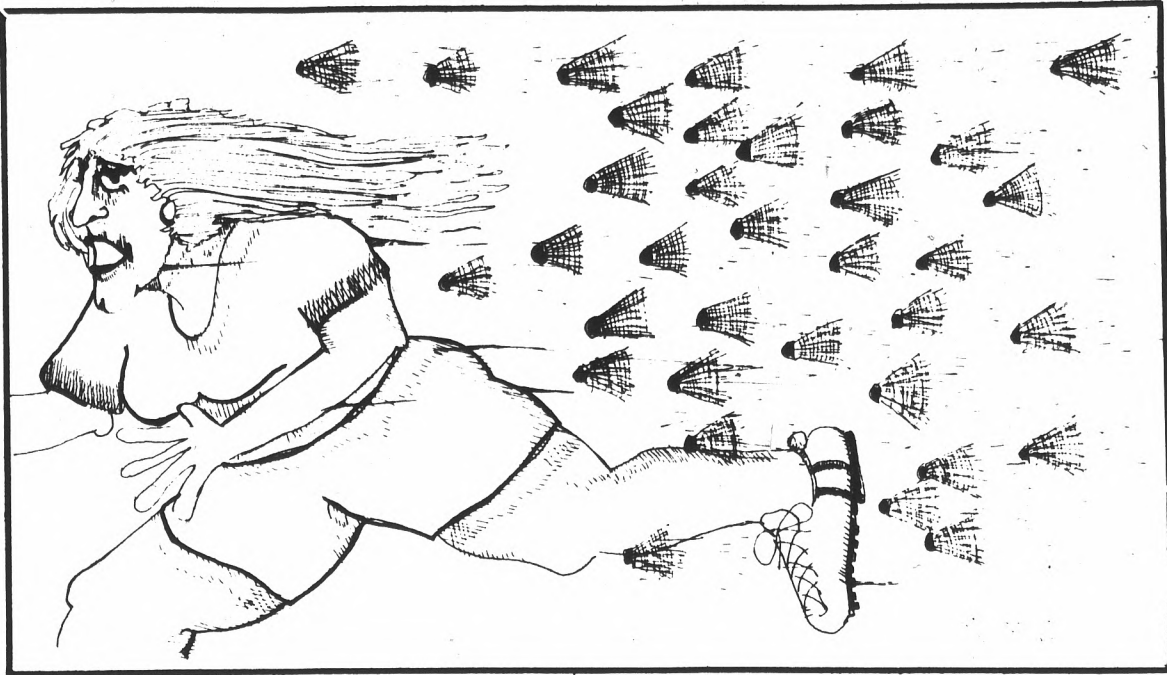
"It is also a misnomer to think badminton is primarily an Asian sport. It has a large popularity in the Scandinavian countries, England and Canada. In fact, the Canadian government contributed \$250,000 to promote the sport."

At the world-class level of competition, the shuttle can reach incredible speeds. Danish player Svend Pri's shuttle shots have been clocked at 180 mph.

"Jai alai, a Mexican racquetball game, is the only racquet sport faster than badminton," said Gouw.

**Gator Notes . . .** The Gator's badminton team has faced some of the stiffest competition of any SF State team this year. They've played Stanford, Fresno State and UC Berk-

eley . . . Unlike the Far Western Conference and the Golden State Conference, in which other SF State teams compete, the badminton squad must play against scholarship-giving schools . . . "We do have a disadvantage being a non-scholarship school," said Lee, "but we hold our own against these teams."



## Hayward thrashed in beanball battle

by Steve Eoff

In a wild weekend scramble, the SF State baseball team picked up a game on Far Western Conference leader Chico State by taking two of three games from Hayward State.

The Gators are still in second place, tied with UC Davis at 11-7. Chico, which started the weekend in fourth place, vaulted into the conference lead with three victories over Davis. The Wildcats (11-6) are a half game in front of SF State.

The three games with Hayward State on March 23-24 revealed a growing rivalry between the Gators and the Pioneers, and it all came to a head on Saturday.

Gator first baseman Ralph Hodge, one of the conference's leading hitters, was hit on the arm by a pitch in the first game of the doubleheader. In the third inning of the second game, Hodge was hit again, this time on the cheek, only inches from his left eye.

An angry Hodge marched toward the Hayward pitcher, waving his bat,

but the Pioneers' catcher was right on Hodge's heels and Hodge, outnumbered, stopped where he was, in the infield.

Things quickly quieted down, but in the next inning, Gator pitcher Jim Baugher was warned by the umpire for throwing two consecutive inside pitches to a Hayward batter. SF State coach Orrin Freeman protested the warning, noting Hayward pitchers had already hit Hodge twice and received no warning.

Seconds later, the Gators' Mike Granger was ejected from the game for a reference he made to the umpire.

The Pioneers, enjoying a 4-1 lead at this point, laughed and hooted from their dugout.

In the eighth inning, still trailing by three runs, the Gators sent 13 batters to the plate. Using four walks, five hits and two Pioneer errors, SF State scored nine runs.

The final score was 10-4, giving the Gators a sweep of the doubleheader and the series victory. It also knocked Hayward State down to fourth place

in the FWC.

"Nobody is trying to hurt anybody out there," said Freeman, commenting on Baugher's pitches, "but we've got to protect our own."

The opening game of the doubleheader, a 4-1 Gator victory, was less

### Far Western Conference Baseball Standings

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Chico State      | 11-6  |
| SF STATE         | 11-7  |
| UC Davis         | 11-7  |
| Hayward State    | 11-10 |
| Stanislaus State | 10-11 |
| Humboldt State   | 4-10  |
| Sacramento State | 7-14  |

exciting but no less important. Hayward, on the strength of a 5-4 win the previous day, had temporarily pulled ahead of the Gators and into second place in the FWC.

But a razor-sharp Granger limited the Pioneers to just three hits and one

run. The win raised Granger's record to 4-1 in FWC play.

Baugher, the winning pitcher in the final game, kept his record unblemished at 6-0.

Next for the Gators will be a three-game series with Stanislaus State, a team that has won its last seven games.

The Gators travel to Turlock for a single game tomorrow before returning for a Saturday doubleheader here, on Maloney Field, starting at noon.

\* \* \*

Friday - March 23

SF 200 000 002 - 4/5/2  
Hayward 310 100 00X - 5/5/2

Saturday - 1st of 2

SF 100 021 XXX - 4/7/1  
Hayward 100 000 0XX - 1/3/2

Saturday - 2nd of 2

SF 100 000 09X - 10/12/2  
Hayward 100 300 000 - 4/7/3

## Women netters face tall order in FWC

by Ames Vincent

The women's tennis team at SF State may be small in stature but it's long on talent.

The team's top-seeded player, Sandra Solomon, is only 5-foot-3-inches tall, which is about the average height of the eight-player squad. Despite her size, Solomon has no problem beating taller opponents — only better ones. She has a 3-1 singles record in league play.

With close-cropped hair and a young appearance, Solomon is a hard-hitting left-hander who uses a two-fisted backhand.

Helen "Pee-Wee" Perales, seeded third, is the team's shortest player at an even 5 feet. Perales is 2-2 so far in singles matches against league opponents.

Coach Terrell Cope, who fits right in with her team at 5-foot-2-inches, says size has its advantages and disadvantages in women's tennis, especially in singles play.

"I don't think the height factor is really bothering us," the curly-haired

Cope said. She claimed various strategies can be employed to minimize the effects of playing a bigger opponent.

Cope said her squad is quick on its feet, unlike most tall teams. She instructs her players to aim their shots low instead of lobbing them over opponents who are long-legged or who have good reach.

In singles matches, most women tennis players prefer to play from the baseline, Cope said, adding, "Chris Evert rarely came to the net early in her career." Even now Evert seldom rushes the net, preferring to outlast her opponents by sticking to the baseline.

Cope said that although Solomon, her No. 1 player, can and does volley well, "she lacks a little confidence in coming to the net. She is hesitant to move to the net unless she has hit a great approach shot."

"Playing doubles helps a player gain volleying confidence, because they are forced to hit more volleys. And the more they hit, the more natural it feels to them."

SF State has played eight matches

thus far in the season and has compiled a 5-3 record. In Far Western Conference (FWC) play they are 2-2.

In last Saturday's match against Chico, Cope said her team was unpleasantly surprised at the depth of the visiting team. SF State lost, 7-2.

"Chico was a lot stronger than I had anticipated, especially in doubles," admitted Cope.

Solomon and Perales chalked up SF State's two victories in the match, both winning in straight sets.

Cope said her young team consists of all walk-on players (no recruits). Only two played on last year's team — Sabrina Kahn and Kelly Hannigan, seeded sixth and seventh, respectively. Kahn is the team's only graduating senior.

Audrey Fong, No. 2, and Connie Palmore, No. 5, pair up to make one of the women's three doubles teams. In describing her tennis game, Palmore said, "I like to slam my serve in and then rush the net."

Palmore and Fong played tennis on the same team at McAteer.

"We were rivals," Palmore said.

"She was the top player and I was number two, and we were always competing."

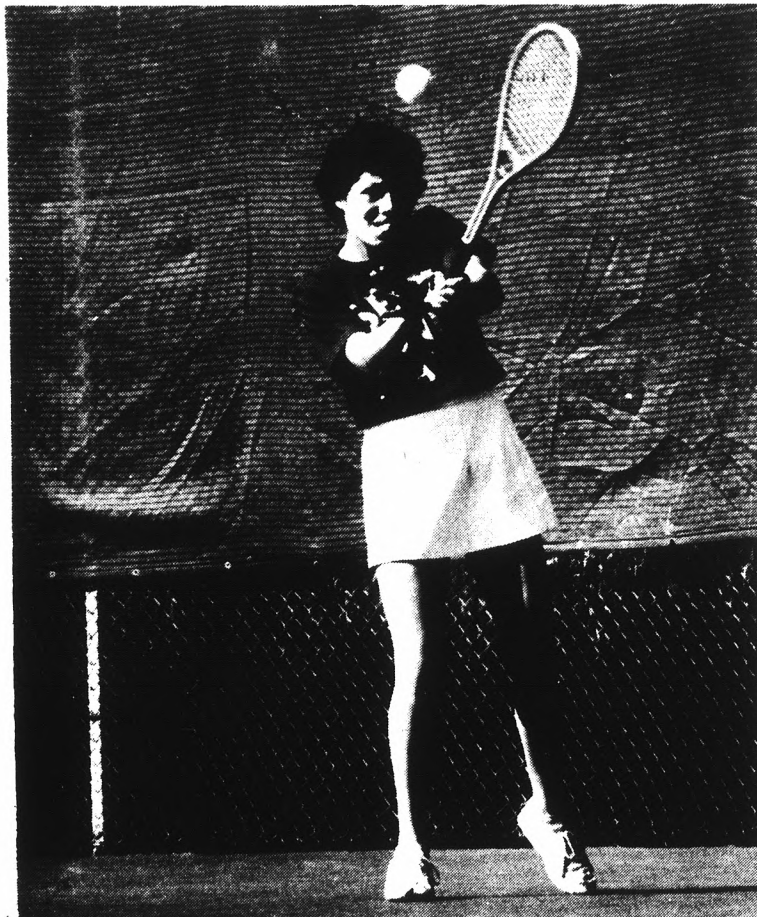
Fong is a recreation major who said she has been playing tennis for about five years.

Cope is in her first year coaching at SF State, having spent the last few years at Sacramento State and Berkeley. She takes her job seriously, and during her team's matches her eyes are constantly glued on the courts. She paces around the enclosed tennis courts, occasionally edging close enough to the fence to advise or encourage one of her players.

Cope said she has to do very little to inspire the team.

"They're pretty motivated themselves. The team is very close-knit, and they all get along and work well together. They also build each other's confidence."

The team goes on the road for their next two matches. They face Bakersfield State March 30 through April 1 and Sacramento State for one match on April 3.



Gator Sandra Solomon displays the concentration befitting her No. 1 singles position. Photo by Michael Simon

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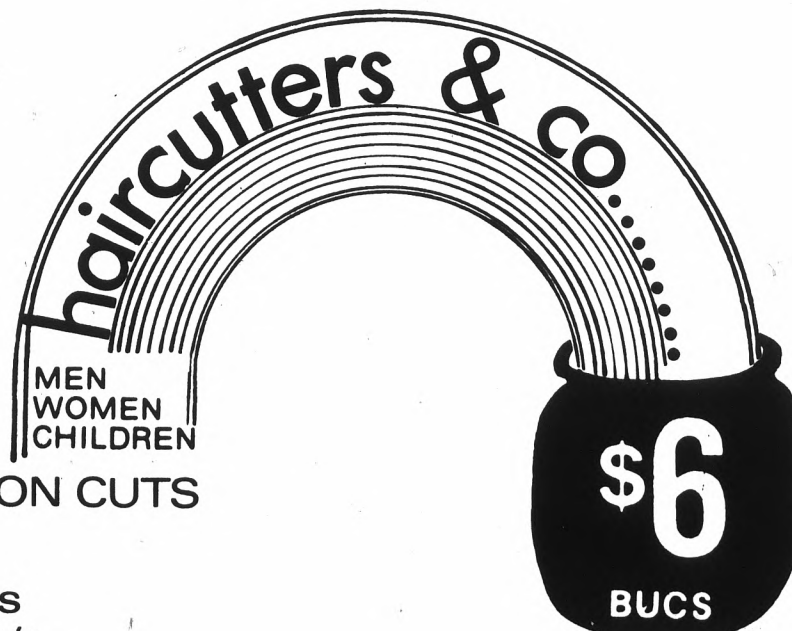
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# Gator baseball - even the pitchers are a hit

by Steve Eoff

To many people in the baseball world, pitching is thought to be the single most important element of a winning baseball team. Baseball experts point to the 1969 New York Mets (among others) as an example of a weak-hitting team that rose to excellence on the strength of its pitching. With a team batting average of .283 after 18 Far Western Conference games, the 1979 Gators are hardly a weak-hitting team. But, like the '69 Mets, SF State has an outstanding staff of pitchers who are a big part of the team's 11-7 FWC record.

Right now, that's good enough for second place, behind Chico State.

Halfway into the current season, Gator coach Orrin Freeman has settled on a three-man pitching rotation of Mike Granger, Mike Hunter and Jim Baugher. If any of the three needs late-inning help, in comes bullpen ace Jeff Creamer.

All three starters are juniors and will be back next year. Creamer, a senior, is playing his last season for the Gators.

This quartet of hurlers has accounted for all 14 of SF State's victories this season.

Granger, a lanky right-hander, came to San Francisco from Santa Barbara City College, where he compiled a 7-1 record. This year Granger is 4-1 in FWC, with an earned run average of 1.10.

"I don't bother with that stuff (statistics and records). It takes care of itself," says Granger.

He was offered scholarships to Chapman College and UC Riverside as a relief pitcher, rather than a starter. Freeman, who was then the pitching coach for UC Santa Barbara, had other plans for Granger.

"He (Freeman) came to see me several times. He told me I could be a starting pitcher if I came to SF State," Granger recalls.

Granger is a control pitcher, and has given up only 12 walks in 41 innings this year.

"He's a real tough kid," says Freeman. "He's going to

win a lot of games for us."

Until recently, SF State starter Mike Hunter was an outfielder. Hunter, who admits he was "struggling" as a hitter, now has opposing batters laboring.

"I was both an outfielder and a pitcher in high school," says Hunter, but I would rather be a pitcher."

Hunter came to the Gators via Vintage High School (Napa), the University of New Mexico and Napa Junior College.

"I've only been a pitcher for a few weeks," he says, "so I've got to start concentrating on being a pitcher."

Hunter's throwing style differs from that of most pitch-



Mike Granger (4-1) enroute to win over Hayward State.

Photo by Michael Simon

ers. His best pitch is not a fastball, but a curve, and he's smaller than most, standing only 5 feet 8 inches.

"I throw two types of curveball," he says. "I can make it break straight down, or down and in. It's my control pitch."

"Major league scouts look for potential. They look for size, strength and speed. So my size is one of the things working against me."

Hunter, a PE major, is realistic. If he doesn't make it in pro ball, he hopes to coach baseball at the high school or college level.

To contrast Hunter's off-speed pitching style, SF State has left-hander Jim Baugher (6-0, 1.74 ERA), who throws fastballs 90 percent of the time.

After high school Baugher went to Hartnell Junior College for two years.

"I didn't get to pitch too much at Hartnell," he says. "But I did win the playoff game that got us into the state junior college championships."

"Both years I was there, we finished second in the state behind Merced J.C. — Ralph Hodge's team." Ralph Hodge is now the Gator's first baseman.

Baugher, who was also recruited by Freeman, is quick to share his success.

"It helps a lot to be pitching to the two best catchers in the conference." He was referring to Rick Gallegos and Tyrie Green.

Whenever Baugher, Hunter or Granger need help, Freeman calls on his bullpen for relief. And how do you spell relief? At SF State, it's C-R-E-A-M-E-R.

Jeff Creamer, one of the few players returning from last year's Gator squad, has made the switch from starter to reliever look like a stroke of genius by coach Freeman.

"I was 3-8 last year, and part of the problem was I started every other game," says Creamer.

He has appeared in 9 games this year. His record is 3-1, and he has given up only two earned runs for an incredible ERA of 0.95.

"I'm more effective as a reliever," says Creamer.

Creamer, a baseball player since the age of nine, went to Terra Linda High School in San Rafael and the College of Marin before coming here. At 6 foot 4 inches, he was also a forward/center for the Terra Linda basketball team.

"I've been contacted by the Mets, Angels and Dodgers," says Creamer. "But I'd play for anyone."

In discussing the differences between last year's team (18-28) and this year's, he says, "It really wasn't that bad last year. The main difference is we have a lot more talent this year."



Jim Baugher (6-0) refuses to shave until his first defeat.

Photo by Michael Simon

# Kalliam sports many talents besides coaching

by Larry Espinola

Sports has been part of Diane Kalliam's life as far back as she can remember.

In high school she ran the quarter-mile in 59 seconds, which was one of the top 10 times in the country back in the early '60s.



Diane Kalliam — a woman of many talents.

Photo by Scott Ludwig

In her first year with the Redwood City Jets women's softball team, Kalliam batted .320 and helped the team win the Northern Pacific Region Championship.

In 1966 she played for the Santa Clara Laurels and for the next 10 years helped them place in the nationals six times, by averaging .425 over the decade.

And in 1976 she and almost the entire Laurel squad

became the San Jose Sunbirds to play in the first women's professional softball league.

While playing for the Sunbirds, Kalliam became friends with Coni Staff who was coach of SF State's softball team. When Staff decided to coach just volleyball this season, her softball coaching position opened up.

Kalliam had originally been hired as an assistant coach, but when a new coach wasn't hired in time, Kalliam got the job.

In addition to coaching, Kalliam is working on her master's in physical education at SF State.

"I wanted to get my master's in physical education here," said Kalliam. "But I also felt a need to get away from 12- and 13-year-olds (she had been coaching)."

Little did Kalliam know that accepting the job would send her running in every direction. She has classes on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights, practice with the softball team from 2 to 4 p.m. everyday, Gator softball games on Wednesdays and Fridays and practice with the San Jose Rainbows (formerly Sunbirds) on weekends.

"With coaching, writing letters and getting umpires for games, my schedule is pretty full," said the 5-foot-5-inch Kalliam. "They say your class work should be number one but it doesn't always work out that way."

Although born in Modesto, Kalliam and her family moved to San Mateo, where she has spent most of her life.

As she grew up, Kalliam discovered a natural talent in track, not softball. Her best event in high school was the quarter-mile, in which she competed at the AAU Championships in Texas. She ran the 100-yard dash against Oly-

"It wasn't even a race.

All I saw a was her fanny"

mpic gold medalist Wilma Rudolph at the same meet.

"It wasn't even a race," recalled Kalliam. "All I saw was her fanny."

Kalliam didn't discover softball until a friend of her track coach asked if she would be interested in playing.

"There had been amateur softball in the area for 20 years," Kalliam said, "but I never knew anything about it because it was never in the newspaper."

For the next five years, Kalliam was an outfielder for the Jets.

"After my father died, when I was 8, my mother was too busy keeping a roof over our heads to worry about my athletic career," explained Kalliam. "But even with her hectic schedule she came to as many track meets as possible,

and she never missed a single softball game when I was with the Sunbirds."

Along with playing softball Kalliam was a PE instructor at a San Jose junior high school. At the 1975 National Softball Tournament there was talk of a professional softball league.

"Billie Jean King, Jane Blalock and Joan Joyce had talked about the idea," Kalliam said. "John Bruno (a San Jose businessman) said he would back a team in San Jose if they could get a majority of players from the Laurels club."

The caliber of play was good but attendance was low. By the time the 1978 season began, there wasn't enough money to pay the players.

"There was poor communication between the players and management," Kalliam said. "There was no money for salaries or insurance coverage in 1978."

The league is trying to get back on its feet this year with new management.

"This will be a crucial year for the league," said Kalliam. "We've got better administration to generate support in San Jose, but we were down to four teams last year. We're up to six this year."

"The bulk of our support comes from bobby-sox, youth softball, large families and senior citizens."

At 35, Kalliam is just as active in sports now as she was when she was in high school, and she will probably be involved in sports in some capacity for the rest of her life.

"There is no biological reason which says sports is healthier for men than women," said Kalliam, putting on her spikes for softball practice. "It's just part of our culture. Our society says that's not what women should do. They can play sports but not professionally."

Obviously society hasn't seen Kalliam play.

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ATHLETE OF THE WEEK

KAAN TING

5'10 Junior from Daly City

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Gators to a second place finish in  
last weekend's U.C. Berkeley  
Invitational—as he captured first  
place in Men's Singles, Men's  
Doubles and Mixed Doubles.

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# backwords

## Jumpers and traumas — It's a day's work

by Betsy Lewis

Photos by Mark Richards

For the lost souls who end their existence by jumping off the Golden Gate Bridge, responsibility for the tragedy ends with that last big step off the edge. But for the 26-member Coast Guard Search and Rescue team at Fort Point, the job is just beginning. And it isn't very pleasant.

"The first time I went out on bridge-jumper call I was sort of excited," Seaman Tim Cortijo says.

"But once we got out there and I realized what we were about to do, I didn't feel too good anymore."

The patrol boat passes under the Golden Gate Bridge, heading toward the harbor with a stalled fishing boat in tow.

At first there is reluctance to go into detail about recovering jump victims, since there are other, more appealing aspects of their job to discuss. There are standard answers of, "Oh, it's something you get used to," or, "It's just a part of the job." But after a while the caution wears thin and the storytelling becomes a kind of catharsis.

"The weirdest incident I ever experienced was a call we got from a fishing boat that recovered a jumper," says Seaman Dennis Burton.

"He was alive, and I noticed he had these shackles around his legs and there were these jellyfish around his ears."

"I thought he was a victim of some gang murder, but turns out he was an escape artist from Oregon who parachuted off the bridge."

"The really strange part is that the guy lived."

The crew nods in silent agreement.

"We get our share of nude jumpers too, you know," says Petty Officer 2nd Class Mark Van Buskirk.

"Once we answered a call on a 300-pound woman who jumped naked off the Aquatic Park pier. She wasn't really hurt — just drunk, I think. It took six guys to lift her into the boat."

If a jumping incident occurs during the day, the Coast Guard often has to contend with a crowd of boats that converges to watch.

"A lot of people find out about the calls by monitoring the emergency channel on their radios," Van Buskirk says. "One time a guy dived off the bridge instead of jumping. This caused his pants to be torn down to his ankles."

"One boat had pulled in rather close to watch what was happening. A mother and daughter were peering over to get a look and were rather shocked when we pulled the man out of the water."

Van Buskirk shook his head slowly.

"It seems to me if you're going to get that close to watch, you better be prepared for what you see."

The Fort Point station, which covers the Bay west of Yerba Buena Island, finds less than half the average 200 bodies (not always jumpers) reported annually.

Difficulty in locating victims is compounded by the unusual tides underneath the bridge. About 100 yards east of the bridge the depth goes from 300 to 60 feet in a matter of hours. Jumpers get sucked down into the current and are never found.

Once a jump is reported to bridge authorities, a large white buoy is thrown over to mark the spot. Then the Fort Point Coast Guard is called for rescue. Sometimes an emergency medical technician will join the crew to help administer first aid if the jumper is still alive. The only person who can pronounce an individual dead, however, is the coroner, who usually waits for the boat at the station.

It's not too often that jumpers live. They hit the water at 120 mph, taking on a weight of 17,000 pounds per square inch of body area. The fall takes 2½ seconds.

The Fort Point crew also rescues stranded boaters, assists when accidents occur and will make arrests for crimes ranging from boat theft to narcotics smuggling, once given authority by the proper

agency. When not on call they do random boarding on boats for safety checks and general maintenance at the station. There is always one crew member in the tower to watch for accidents in the bay.

The counterpart of the Coast Guard's water search and rescue operation is their helicopter rescue service stationed at the San Francisco International Airport.

Of the 37-member crew, 16 of whom are pilots, two are always on call and ready to fly in the worst possible weather. While the crew may not have to deal with the gruesome task of salvaging the remains of bridge jumpers, their particular job requires strong nerves and much more skill in carrying out rescue maneuvers.

Helicopters have an advantage over boats — they can reach remote areas easier, transport injured victims faster and can conduct searches more effectively with the aid of high-beam searchlights.

Lt. Cmdr. Chuck Hermann, a helicopter pilot for eight years, recalls the scariest experience of his 3½ years in San Francisco.

"We were flying in heavy fog with zero visibility and trying to land at the Sacramento airport, where an ambulance was waiting with an accident victim," Hermann says.

"But the fog was so thick we couldn't land. Eventually we found

a hole and landed in a parking lot. The ambulance just had to come to us. The whole time we were up in the air it felt like the world was only 40 feet away."

Despite the obvious thrill of fighting adverse weather and facing unpleasant missions, the aspect of the job that turns on Hermann and the Fort Point crew is being able to save people.

Last Sunday, while out on a routine patrol Hermann received a call to transport an unconscious swimmer near Half Moon Bay to the Stanford Medical Center. During the 12-minute flight to the hospital, an ambulance crew member who was already at the site tried to revive the young man with cardio-pulmonary resuscitation. As in most cases, time was of the essence. The man showed some signs of life by the time he was delivered to the hospital crew.

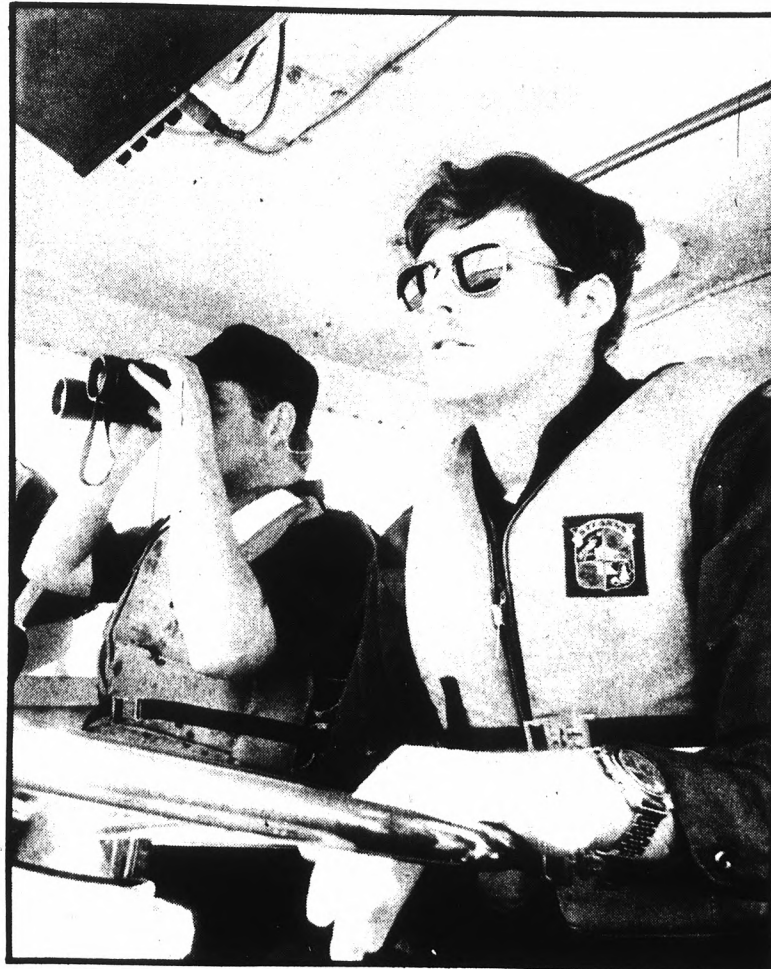
Dealing with death isn't one of the better aspects of doing search and rescue with the Coast Guard, but the men who do the work are able to concentrate on the more positive sides of their job. Like most of us, they try their best to repress what scares them.

"I like what I do," Van Buskirk says as he walks down the pier at the end of the day.

"Things are always different. I never know what's next."



Lt. Cmdr. Hermann relaxes in his helicopter and awaits the next crisis call. Unfortunately, it's seldom a long wait.



Right: While monitoring an EKG machine rescuers begin cardio-pulmonary resuscitation. Above: Tim Cortijo and Mark Van Buskirk on sea patrol.